

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 568.

MAY 25, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

EXPLORATION OF ICELAND.—A New Edition of the Address of the Vice-President of the Alpine Club, Mr. WILLIAM LONGMAN, on the EXPLORATION OF ICELAND, which was printed for private circulation, will be published next week, with a Map showing the proposed route of Exploration, price Half-a-Crown. A Postscript will be added, containing Suggestions for a Modification of the intended Route, with a Daily Itinerary of the Journey, drawn up with the assistance of an Icelandic merchant.

Without professing to be more than a succinct statement of the results of the experience gained by previous travellers, among whom Henderson holds the first place, this pamphlet contains an amount of reliable information which the intending tourist to Iceland will find of the utmost value.—*The Times*, May 1861.

LONDON: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNIVERSARY will be held at Burlington House, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at one p.m. The DINNER will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, at seven p.m. The President, Lord Ashburton, in the Chair. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be obtained at the Office, 15, Whitehall-place, S.W.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.

Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the Act of Parliament relating to the establishment of Sir John Soane's Museum, No. 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Museum will be OPEN every THURSDAY and FRIDAY, during the months of May and June, from Ten o'clock a.m. to Four o'clock p.m., for which cards of admission may be obtained at the Museum. GEORGE HOBSON, Curator pro tem.

OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CLUB.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held at the Club on Monday, the 27th inst. The chair to be taken at 1 p.m. By order of the Committee, W. H. THOMAS, Sec.

Pail-mail, May 10, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATION IN MANCHESTER. By Authority of the Senate, EXAMINATIONS for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. will be held in the HALL of OWEN'S COLLEGE, Manchester, simultaneously with those held in London, as follows, viz.:

A Matriculation Examination on the 1st July next and following days. University Fee, 2s.; and Local Fee (in addition), 1s.

A First B.A. and B.Sc. Examination on the 15th of July and following days. University Fee, 5s.; Local Fee, 2s.

Further information, and Copies of the Local Regulations, may be obtained at Owen's College, on application to the Principal or the Librarian.

JOHN P. ASTON, Hon. Sec. to the Local Committee. May 9, 1861.

WYKEHAMIST MEETING.—The

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday the 10th of June, 1861, when all noblemen and gentlemen educated at either of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, are invited to attend. The Rev. GEORGE MOBBLEY, D.C.L., in the chair.

The Rev. the Warden of New College. The Rev. the Warden of Winchester College. Henry Birley, Esq. The Rev. W. Henry Newbolt. William Elliot, Esq. Charles Parke, Esq. Herbert N. Evans, Esq. Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. William H. Fitz-Hugh, Esq. William Phelps, Esq. The Rev. John Lucy. Charles Raikes, Esq.

JOHN L. ELLIOT, Hon. Sec. Dinner on table at 7 precisely. Tickets 15s. each.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL

FETES at the NEW GARDEN, South Kensington, W. The GRAND FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW, on June 5, Admission 10s.

The GRAND ROSE SHOW, July 10 5s.

The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, September 11 2s. 6d.

The GRAND FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, November 6 2s. 6d.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and persons registered under the Debiture Agreement, Free.

Doors open each Day, at 10 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Gardens, South Kensington; Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. R. W. OLLIVER'S, 19, Old Bond-street; Mr. SAM'S, 1, St. James's-street; Mr. WASSERSTON'S Library, Knightsbridge; and KIRBY, Piccadilly, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

Tickets sold on Days of the Shows will be charged 2s. 6d. extra.

All the Shows will be held under Roofed Buildings.

After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in June and July.

As the Works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council have decided that the right of entry to these Promenades must, for the present Season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on Fete Days) may personally introduce two Friends, the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce two Friends, and to those persons whose names are registered under the Debiture Agreement; and on Saturdays, after 10 o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d.

Ballots for Election of Fellows will take place on the 24th and 25th of May.

By order of Council, ANDREW MURRAY.

THE late JOHN CROSS, Historical

Painter.—SUBSCRIPTION FUND.—On the occasion of the recent death of Mr. John Cross, and of "The Clemence of Cesar de Lorraine" (the picture now in the New Palace of Westminster), a Committee has been formed to promote the objects set forth in the following resolutions, viz.:

That, in consideration of the eminent merit of the late Mr. Cross as an historical painter, and of the position in which his untimely death has left a widow and four children, it is desirable to open a subscription for the purchase of one or more of his unsold pictures to be placed in some public institution.

That, when the purchase-money is raised, a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, for the purpose of determining the particular institution in which the picture or pictures selected shall be placed.

Subscriptions will be received at the London Joint-Stock Bank, Western Branch, Pall-mall, to the account of Mr. Edward Armitage, the Treasurer, 2, Hall-place, St. John's-wood; or by any Member of the Committee. The Rev. J. B. Hughes, Head Master of Blundell School, Tiverton, receives subscriptions in Devonshire, of which county Mr. Cross was a native.

EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec. April 20, 1861. 27, Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

President: The Right Hon. the EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., &c. &c.

Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

Subscribers may select to the amount of their subscription from a variety of copyright works of art in ceramic statuary, Wedgwood-ware, metal, or photographs, chromo-lithographs, &c.; with ONE CHANCE FOR EACH GUINEA SUBSCRIBED in the next Distribution of Prizes.

Specimens on view in the Crystal Palace, and at the offices of the local agents.

Prospectus forwarded on application to I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

* * The Subscription List closes in July.

THE PRESS.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—

An EDITOR of great experience, and a good and successful writer on political, literary, and general topics. WISHES TO WRITE LEADERS for a COUNTRY PAPER. Terms moderate.

Apply to "D. C. L." (No. 563), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRESS.—WANTED a RE-

ENGAGEMENT as REPORTER or REPORTER and EDITOR, by a verbatim Shorthand Writer, of versatile ability, high moral character, and good address; five years' experience; age 29; single. Accuracy and punctual attention to duty may always be relied upon. Salary required moderate. Address "H. H." care of Thos. Rotchford, Esq., 40, Albert-street, Barnsbury-road, Islington, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, THE WHOLE or

a HALF SHARE in a PROVINCIAL WEEKLY PAPER, on moderate terms. It has been many years established, and has a good advertising connection; and with energy and the infusion of a little capital would give a very good return.

Address "A. B. C.," (No. 563), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CHURCH NEWSPAPER.—WANTED

TO PURCHASE, the COPYRIGHT of a WEEKLY CHURCH NEWSPAPER, of moderately high tone in respect to Church Politics. Address W. JAGGET, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER

COLOURS.—The Fifty-seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (for PROMOTING

the KNOWLEDGE of ART), 24, Old Bond-street.—ON VIEW DAILY from ten to five. REDUCED WATER, COLOUR COPIES from various FRESCOES by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, &c. Admission free. Subscription for annual publications 1s. 1s.

For prospectuses and lists of works on sale apply to the Assistant Secretary, JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY of ARTS.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION, August 1861.—Works of Art intended for this Exhibition must be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at the Society's Rooms, Pierpoint-street, Worcester, or to Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, 14, Charles-street, Mid-dlesex Hospital, London, on or before the 8th August next. Further particulars, and a copy of the notice to artists, may be obtained on application to RICHARD BAYLIS, 7, Tything, Worcester, 22nd May 1861. Secretary.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.

A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 40, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed.

The proprietor is permitted to refer to the CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, as voucher for his respectability.

THE STRATFORD PORTRAIT of

SHAKESPEARE. With a view to solve a somewhat "vexed question," this recently-discovered picture has been brought to London, that its claims to regard may be properly decided on.

Special invitations will be issued to those most likely to feel interested in this Portrait and its history; but, as far as can be, there will be found every disposition to exhibit it to others who may desire the opportunity of examination; to which end applications directed to Mr. S. COLLINS, No. 6, Somerset-street, Portman-square, W., will receive all possible attention.

HISTORY of WATER-COLOUR

PAINTING.—An EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS illustrating the History of the Art, and of Works by Female Students of the Schools of Art, will be OPENED on the 1st JUNE 1861, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission, One Shilling.—Catalogues, Sixpence.

By Order of the Committee.

LOUISA GANN, Secretary.

Female School of Art, 43, Queen-square, W.C.

(Removed from 37, Gower-street.)

A BAZAAR in aid of the Building Fund of the School will be held in June.

DISTRIBUTION of MEDALS and

PRIZES to the STUDENTS of the FEMALE SCHOOL of ART, and Female Students of the Metropolitan District Schools of Art.

The Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., Lord President of the Council, will deliver the Medals and Prizes to the Students in the Lecture Theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jernyn-street, on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, 1861, at 12 o'clock.

An Exhibition of the Works of Female Students will open at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on the same day, together with an Exhibition of Works illustrating the History of Water-Colour Painting.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH!—This

great PICTURE, by R. DOWLING, is now on VIEW at BETTMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d. Fridays and Saturdays 1s.

MRS. FRY READING to the PRISONERS

in NEWGATE in 1816.—A grand Historical Picture of the most touching interest, by JERRY BARRETT, is now on VIEW at the Gallery, 121, Piccadilly, opposite Saville-street. Admission 1s., from 11 till 5.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL UNION.—NICOLAS

RUBINSTEIN, Pianist from Moscow, will play, for the first time in this country, with WIENIAWSKI, Tuesday, June 4. J. ELLA, Director.

MISS CLARA FRASER is in town for the

season. Communications respecting engagements to be addressed to her residence, 17, Berners-street, W.

MRS. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her

Majesty the Queen, and Musical Instructor to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, on Monday morning, June 17, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

MR. FRED. PENNA.—EGYPTIAN

HALL, PICCADILLY.—Fourth Week. "THE HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF SONG." Mr. FRED. PENNA'S NEW and POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock. A Morning Performance every Saturday at 3. Pianoforte, Mme. Penna.

Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library.

SIGNOR CAMPANA has the honour to

announce that, by the permission of Mrs. Douglas Baird, his ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at 82, Eaton-square, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, on which occasion several of the most admired pieces in his new opera of "Almina" will be performed by the most celebrated artists, together with other new compositions. Further particulars will be shortly announced.

Address Signor CAMPANA, 15, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, S.W.

UNDER the immediate patronage of H.R.H.

the Duchess of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Princess Mary Adelaide.—Miss ABELINDE RAE will give a MATINEE MUSICALE at Willis's Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 14th of June, when she will be assisted by Madame Lemaire-Sherington, Signor Piatto, and other eminent artists. Subscribers' tickets, six for one guinea; single ticket, half-a-guinea; all reserved seats.

Address, regarding the Matinee or Lesson, to Miss RAE's residence, 17, Victoria-grove, Queen's-gate, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL

FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of August next, under the special patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

President.—The Right Honourable the Earl of SHREWSBURY and TALBOT.

Vice-Presidents.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.

J. O. MASON, Chairman of the Committee.

HERR de BECKER has the honour to

announce that his MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at 16, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, by the kind permission of Madame Lemaire-Sherington, Signor Piatto, and other eminent artists. Subscribers' tickets, six for one guinea; single ticket, half-a-guinea; all reserved seats.

Further particulars will be shortly advertised. For lessons on the pianoforte and singing apply to Herr N. DE BECKER, 5, Bloomfield-place, Piccadilly; and to ADDISON, HOLLIER, and LUCAS'S, CRANER, BEALE, and Co.'s, Regent-street; and R. OLLIVER'S, Old Bond-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Crown Lease of the Parthenon Club, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, with possession at Lady-day 1862.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and

LYE have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at Garraway's (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the CROWN LEASE, for an unexpired term of 57 years, at a ground rent of 100l. per annum, of that noble pile of BUILDINGS, with courtyard, on the east side of Regent-street, Waterloo-place, now occupied by the Parthenon Club; on lease to the Parthenon Club for a term which will expire at Lady-day 1862, at 145s. per annum, but which rent has been reduced to 100l. per annum, in consideration of a premium of 7000l. At the expiration of the club lease there is no doubt that a rental of at least 2000l. per annum may be readily obtained, from the situation, capabilities, and extent of the property. More detailed advertisements will shortly appear. The property may be viewed by introduction only to the Secretary.

Further particulars to be obtained of Messrs. BOLTON, BELFORD, and BOLTON, Elm-court, Temple; and at the offices of Messrs. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, No. 6, Lancaster-place, W.C.

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—

MACHINING FOR THE TRADE.

Mr. CROCKFORD is prepared to undertake the MACHINING of BOOK-WORK and NEWSPAPERS. Single cylinder Machines—perfecting ditty (with the "set-off" for woodcuts)—and two-feeder machines. Specimens and estimates furnished on application to the OVERSEER, 546, Strand, W.C.

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An old-established and first-class SUBSCRIPTION NEWS BUSINESS in Scotland, with advertisement connection conjoined, where little or no risk is run. Receipts about £1000 a year.

Apply to J. CLATTON, News Agent, 265, Strand, London; or, J. FRAZER, Esq., Advertiser Office, Glasgow.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL TUTOR in a school for gentlemen's sons in Brighton. Wanted an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, one who has had experience in the management of boys, and who would be willing to share in the routine of school duties. Salary, with board and lodging, 160*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3656, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

CLASSICAL TUTOR. Wanted immediately, one who has recently taken high classical honours at Oxford, to read with a young man for a few hours weekly. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3658, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

COMMERCIAL MASTER in a public school in Lancashire. One who understands land surveying well, and a little drawing, is required. Must have had some experience, and be well qualified. Salary from 50*l.* to 100*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3660, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER or WARDEN of a Welsh collegiate institution. Must be a clergyman of the Established Church, in full orders, thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh language, and competent to impart a sound classical and liberal education. He will be allowed to take as many private pupils (beyond twenty free scholars on the foundation) as the premises will accommodate, at a sum of not less than 8 guineas per annum. Yearly endowment 133*l.* and residence, subject to a trifling deduction. Applications, accompanied by references and certificates, to be sent in by June 14. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3662, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

HEAD MASTER of a first-class school within a few miles of London. Required a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; a clergyman preferred. He will have the full charge and superintendence of the school. Stipend 200*l.*, with board and residence. Wanted immediately or at Midsummer, as may be agreed upon. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3664, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER to teach a mixed village school, and **MISTRESS** (his wife) the needlework. The master must be certificated and a Churchman; age between 25 and 40. Application to be made first, after which a letter containing information will be addressed to applicant. Testimonials to be sent in before the 25th of May; copies only are required, and they will not be returned. Salary 40*l.* and school place (about 25*l.*), also a good house and garden. Locality Yorkshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3666, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER of a county gaol school, to instruct prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, under the superintendence of the chaplain: must be a member of the Church of England, and should have some knowledge of music and singing. Salary 50*l.* Locality Cornwall. Applicants to send in testimonials before the 5th of June. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3668, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MATHEMATICAL TUTOR in a school for gentlemen's sons in Brighton. Wanted an Oxford or Cambridge graduate, one who has had experience in the management of boys, and who would be willing to share in the routine of school duties. Salary, with board and lodging, 100*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3670, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Wanted in August a gentleman competent to instruct in English, classics, and mathematics, three boys, the sons of a vicar in Cheshire (ages 13, 11, 8). Lodgings near and reasonable; partial board at the vicarage. Applicants to state age, references, and terms, which must be moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3672, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT TUTOR in a clergyman's family. Required at Midsummer a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, in holy orders; one who has taken his own preferred, and who has had some experience in teaching. Liberal salary. Locality Su.-sex. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3674, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER in a boarding school, near London. Must be experienced, a thorough disciplinarian, and a good penman and arithmetician. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3676, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER in a middle-class school, to teach English generally, French, and drawing. The duties, besides teaching, are those which usually devolve on an assistant master in a small boarding school. Salary from 45*l.* to 60*l.* Locality Devon, on the coast. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3678, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER of a Cambridge grammar school. Must be a graduate of Cambridge, and qualified to take the lower division of the school both in classics and mathematics. Stipend 165*l.* and a house rent free and kept in repair, adjoining the school. Applicants to send in testimonials before June 18. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3680, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR for three boys, aged 12, 10, and 6 years respectively. Salary 100*l.* per annum, with laundry expenses and all home comforts. Locality Ireland. Applicants to state age, Church views, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3682, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR for a youth 14 years of age; Locality South Wales. Applicants to state qualification, college, age, experience, salary, testimonials, and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3684, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEMPORARY MASTER, for a middle-class school in Wales. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and able to furnish good references. The engagement will be for a month, and may lead to a permanent engagement. The remuneration offered is 5*l.* and travelling expenses down. Wanted immediately. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3686, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER, after the Midsummer vacation. In addition to the ordinary duties, he must be capable of teaching classics, mathematics, and French. Locality Wiltshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3688, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a first-class school near London. A clergyman's son preferred; age from 17 to 19. He will have to take the lowest classes, and half the superintendence in play hours. His whole time would not be required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3690, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SENIOR ASSISTANT MASTER of a college in the Isle of Man, to teach classics in the upper school under the vice-principal, and take a junior class in mathematics, also to assist the bursar and chaplain in the management of the boarders out of school. Salary 75*l.*, with board, washing, and lodging; moderate travelling expenses allowed. Wanted by the beginning of August. Applications with testimonials to be sent in by June 5. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3692, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR wanted after Midsummer, by a clergyman who prepares pupils for public schools. Stipend 50*l.*, board and lodging. Locality Worcestershire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3694, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

WRITING MASTER in a public school in Lancashire; must have had some experience, and be well qualified. Salary about 50*l.*; board within college. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3696, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR, resident, and of the Church of England, wanted early in August for two little boys, aged 7 and 6 years. Must be competent to instruct them in good English, with the usual branches, Latin, French, drawing, and elementary music. She will also have the charge of them. Good references indispensable. Applicants to state age, terms, &c. Locality Dorsetshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3698, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR, to take charge of four young ladies, the eldest 14 years of age. Locality near London. Applicants to send particulars of qualifications, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3700, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR, to instruct five children, the eldest 10, in English, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin. Age not under 25. Will be expected to assist in the management of her pupils' wardrobe. Wanted at Midsummer. References required. Locality Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3702, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR to instruct three children under 10 years of age, in English and music, and to take charge of them and their wardrobe. Applicants to state terms, and give a reference. Wanted at Midsummer. Locality Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3704, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR in a farmhouse, to take the charge of two children. Must be competent to teach music, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3706, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR and HOUSEKEEPER. Wanted at Midsummer a lady of the Established Church, a good pianist, age 25 to 30, to train two little boys and manage the small household of a widower, very retired. Salary 30*l.* and laundry. Applicants to state qualifications and experience, and also to give a reference. Locality Gloucestershire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3708, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR and HOUSEKEEPER in a widower's family, consisting of two children and one servant. Applicants to state salary required and age, also to give references. Locality Suffolk. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3710, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR. Wanted at Midsummer, a lady not under 25 years of age, whose experience in training enables her to take an active part in a boarding and day school. She must be a member of the Church of England. Locality Manchester. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3712, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNOR (resident) in a large ladies' school. No accomplishments necessary, but active energetic discipline combined with lady-like demeanour. Applicants to state particulars, and salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3714, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH TEACHER in a select school, near Liverpool. Required at Midsummer a well-educated French lady, of sound Protestant principles, who can, in addition to her own language, impart a thorough knowledge of German. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3716, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVERNOR for three young children wanted, by a lady residing near London. Must be a good needlewoman, and able to teach French, and some music. Any other state particulars, and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3718, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVERNOR in a first-class ladies' school near London. She must also thoroughly understand Italian. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3720, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT GOVERNOR in a clergyman's family in the country. Required a young lady to instruct three little girls under 12 years of age in good English, music, and French. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3722, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ARTICLED PUPIL. A vacancy for one on half terms, in a private institution for educating young ladies, will occur at Midsummer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3724, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted at Midsummer, a young lady to take the entire charge of her pupils and instruct them in English, French, and music. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Locality Warwickshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3726, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to instruct four children (the eldest 9 years old) in the rudiments of French and music, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3728, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the entire charge of four children (the eldest 7 years of age) and their wardrobe. Music and the rudiments of French required. Locality Norfolk. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3730, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country, to take the entire charge of three children between the ages of 9 and 5. Must be able to impart a good English education, with the rudiments of French and music; must also be a good needlewoman; one who has been in a training institution preferred. Applicants to state salary, age, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3732, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted, in a clergyman's family in the country, a Swiss or German Protestant, to teach and take care of two boys, ages 6 and 8. A good knowledge of French indispensable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3734, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Wanted, by a clergyman's wife in Kent, a lady of Christian character, to take the entire charge of her two children, aged 8 and 4. Applicants to state age, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3736, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS in a Herefordshire farmhouse, to instruct and take charge of four children under nine years of age. Applicants to state age and salary, also to give reference to last situation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3738, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, to take the charge of five children (nothing mental), the eldest a boy 11 years of age. Required a young lady who can teach the elements of Latin, music, French, and dancing. Would prefer one who has been teacher in a school. Salary 30*l.* and laundry. Locality Essex. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3740, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS ENGLISH MASTER in an endowed grammar school; age 23. Has had seven years' experience in connection with training colleges, five of which were passed as master of a model school. Is competent to teach ordinary school subjects, mathematics, drawing, chemistry, and natural philosophy; possesses most satisfactory testimonials, including some from H.M.'s inspectors of schools. Would not object to a commercial school or a good National school. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7211, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 33. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50*l.* to 70*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7213, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS EVENING TUTOR (after five p.m.) either at his own residence at Hampstead or at the pupil's. Advertiser has had 10 years' experience in preparing pupils for the public schools and competitive examinations. The course of instruction includes classics and mathematics, with French and German. Terms moderate, and junior pupils not objected to. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7215, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH MASTER, by a native of Germany, a Protestant, and 25 years of age. Speaks English, and is a good mathematician; he can also teach the violin, singing, drilling, fencing, gymnastics, and all military sciences, as well as rudimentary Greek and Latin. Terms from 70*l.* to 80*l.* per annum. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7217, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HEAD MASTER in a public school. A gentleman having been for some years at the head of the English department of a public school, wishes for a re-engagement at Midsummer. He is Ph.D. and M.A. of a first-rate German university, and has received the Austrian Gold Medal for Literary Merit. Teaches Latin, mathematics, English, French, and German commercial correspondence, fortification, chemistry, and the various subjects of the Government and middle-class examination (exclusive of Greek). As he has no private boarders in his own house, he would probably be able to introduce pupils. Copies of testimonials may be seen at the Critic Office. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7219, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7221, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or VISITING TUTOR; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (High Senior Optime), and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7223, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MASTER of a grammar school in England, or a Colonial appointment. Has had twelve years' experience in excellent schools, and is now head master of one in Wiltshire. Has been trained and certificated; obtained prizes for drawing, possesses high testimonials, and can give good references. Terms: If a master in England, not less than 100*l.* subject to increase; if abroad, passage-money and outfit, with not less than 150*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 7225, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL ASSISTANT in a school, or as **PRIVATE TUTOR** in a family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in tuition, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the position he seeks. He also teaches the elements of Latin and French, as well as those subjects which are comprised in a sound English education. Possesses several excellent testimonials; age 32. Salary required, 150*l*. if resident, otherwise 20*l*. A less salary would be accepted if within an easy distance of King's College, London, advertiser being desirous of availing himself of the lectures given there. Address, including two stamps, Box 7227, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR in a gentleman's family, or **TUTOR** in a school within five miles of Tottenham-court-road; age 21. Teaches English generally (including geography and history), also Latin, Greek, junior mathematics, French (grammatically and conversationally), and the rudiments of German. Has had three years' experience in a school. Salary 90*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7229, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, with a house for the pupil. A gentleman, living near the Regent's-park, having a pupil residing with him who attends lectures at King's College during the day, and reads with him in the evening, wishes to meet with another. Terms two guineas a week, including board and residence. Address, including two stamps, Box 7231, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman, who is married and possessor of considerable experience in tuition, formerly of Winchester College and Oxford. He gives instruction in Greek, Latin, prose and verse composition, arithmetic, &c. Terms moderate. If at advertiser's residence near Portman-square, 2*s*. per hour. High testimonials, and references to clergymen and others. Address, including two stamps, Box 7233, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, at the pupil's or his own residence in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. Teaches Greek and Latin classics, including prose and verse composition, Euclid, arithmetic, &c. Was formerly of Winchester school, and subsequently of Pembroke College, Oxford. Has had 15 years' experience in tuition. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7235, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, in law, classics, logic, political economy, English composition, &c., by an M.A. who has obtained prizes in the above-mentioned subjects. Testimonials can be seen at the Critic office. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7237, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would read for two or three hours daily with any youth who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Address, including two stamps, Box 7239, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, by a gentleman accustomed to tuition, and competent to teach Latin and Greek (prose and verse, as at public schools), French, drawing, thorough English with rudimentary Italian, and mathematics. Has prepared boys for most of the public schools, and among them the sons of two noblemen. Studied at the University of Padua, becoming a private tutor. Terms, with board and lodging, 150*l*. per annum at least for a temporary engagement 15*l*. per month, with board, &c. Is a member of the Church of England, and 23 years of age. Address, including two stamps, Box 7241, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of German, French, and Italian, in a family or school, by a German gentleman of twenty years' experience in tuition. Good references both in Paris and London. Terms 60*l*. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 7243, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PROFESSOR of the French language and literature. A French gentleman, 35 years of age, and contributor for eight years to the standard magazines and encyclopedias in Paris (*Athenaeum Français*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Revue Française*, *Correspondant*, *Encyclopédie Moderne*, &c. &c.) is open to an engagement at Midsommer; a school in or near London, and a non-resident position, would be preferred. Has been two years in England, and engaged during the whole time in tuition; can give high references as to character and abilities. Address, including two stamps, Box 7245, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR for a few months; the seaside preferred; age 25. Took a good classical degree at Cambridge, and possesses high testimonials. Salary no object. A mastership for a permanent would prove acceptable. Address, including two stamps, Box 7247, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT TUTOR, either in England or abroad. Is competent to teach junior pupils Latin, Greek, algebra, &c., and can impart a perfect knowledge of French (acquired abroad) and a good knowledge of Spanish. Advertiser is 24 years of age, a Roman Catholic, and accustomed to tuition. Reference to the gentleman in whose family he has been residing as tutor for the last four years. Terms from 40*l*. to 50*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7249, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and has also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7251, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address, including two stamps, Box 7253, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a school or private family, by a native of France, aged 28; in or near London, and non-resident, preferred. Teaches French, German, mathematics (pure and mixed), natural philosophy, and drilling. Has been director of a regimental school in France; can educate for the army examinations. Address, including two stamps, Box 7255, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family, or French and drawing master in a private school, by a Protestant gentleman of noble family, and native of Paris; age 26. Has had three years' experience in England; has travelled much on the Continent, and would have no objection to travel again. Address, including two stamps, Box 7257, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or school, by a clergyman, graduate, and Powis Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 31, with twelve years' experience in tuition. He teaches the highest classics, Latin, Greek, Hebrew (a little French), also mathematics (pure and mixed) thoroughly, algebra, cubics, trigonometry, conic sections, surveying, globes and natural philosophy, superior drawing and mapping; is a kind and most successful teacher and disciplinarian. Salary 60*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7259, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, by an M.A. of a Scottish University, who carried the first mathematical prizes and honours in his class, and held a high position in classics, &c. Is acquainted with French, and to some extent with German and Italian. Would have no objection to a situation abroad. Is 24 years of age, accustomed to tuition (both private and public), and can give most satisfactory references. Salary from 60*l*. to 100*l*. if resident. Address, including two stamps, Box 7261, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TRAVELING TUTOR. An English graduate of high standing in a German university, wishing to spend a year or two on the Continent, is willing to undertake the care of two or three young gentlemen from fourteen to twenty years of age. He has for some years been an upper master in one of our public schools, and is competent to prepare pupils for the army, naval, or civil service examinations. He has been likewise accustomed to private tuition and the care of private boarders. Testimonials may be seen on application at the Critic Office. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, including two stamps, Box 7263, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school; the neighbourhood of London preferred. Advertiser is thoroughly competent to undertake the English department and the junior form of classics and mathematics. Stipend from 75*l*. to 90*l*. non-resident. Address, including two stamps, Box 7265, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school, by a trained, certificated (2nd class) master. He desires a re-engagement at Midsommer; is a thorough disciplinarian, and teaches music, chemistry, drawing, &c. Unexceptionable references and testimonials; would have no objection to a superior English mastership in a private school. Liberal salary expected. Address, including two stamps, Box 7267, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR in a private family, by a gentleman of considerable experience in classics, French (acquired in France), and English. Respectable references will be given. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 7269, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school situated in England. Teaches English subjects generally, drawing, and junior Latin. Has had two years' experience in a grammar-school, where he has had the sole charge of the junior boys. Salary 30*l*. with board and residence. Address, including two stamps, Box 7271, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR ENGLISH TEACHER; age 19. Has had two years' experience as a teacher in a Worcester school, the principal of which will give a satisfactory testimonial. Salary 30*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7273, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of finding a situation in a school to teach French and music to the junior pupils. Address, including two stamps, "Box 7275," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS. A lady, of great experience and ability in imparting a solid education and accomplishments, wishes to form a re-engagement. Unexceptionable references. A liberal salary required. Address, including two stamps, "Box 7277," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young lady who has had six years' experience. She teaches English, the rudiments of French, and music; is a good needlewoman, and can be well recommended. Address, including two stamps, "Box 7279," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family; age 23. Teaches English, French, and music. Is a member of the Church of England, and accustomed to tuition. Salary from 15*l*. to 25*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7281, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, daily or resident, in a school or family; the neighbourhood of London preferred; age 24. Teaches English, music, drawing, and French (grammatically). Has had six years' experience in tuition. Salary not less than 20*l*. with laundress. Address, including two stamps, Box 7283, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS; a non-resident engagement, and in or near London, would be preferred; age 31. Teaches English in all its branches, music, French, Latin, and drawing. Has had upwards of nine years' experience in tuition. Salary 40*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7285, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or private family to children under twelve. Teaches English in all its branches, French, and music. Has been assistant in a school for two years; age 28. Salary not less than 25*l*. with laundress. Address, including two stamps, Box 7287, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, either in a school or family, to children under 12 years of age. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition; good references; age 21. Salary 20*l*. and laundry expenses. Address, including two stamps, Box 7289, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a family or school; age 21. Teaches English, French, music, and the first principles of drawing. If in a family, would take charge of pupils' wardrobe. Address, including two stamps, Box 7291, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS and LADY HOUSE-KEEPER in a widower's family. Has held a similar position in the family of one of the masters at Rugby. Is competent to teach English generally, music, French, and drawing, with the rudiments of Latin; also to undertake the management of a large establishment. Has been engaged in tuition 15 years; age 38. Salary according to requirements, but not less than 40 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 7293, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or family at Midsommer, by a young lady accustomed to tuition, with good references. Teaches English, French, and music. Address, including two stamps, Box 7295, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or COMPANION to a lady who is going abroad; has filled a similar situation; age 20. Salary to depend upon the duties required to be performed; about 16*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7297, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to one or two young children, or as useful COMPANION to a lady. Can teach English and the rudiments of music; age 19. Salary 16*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7299, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to two or three children who are deprived of maternal care, by a lady of superior attainments, who would also undertake the entire management of the household duties. The suburbs of London preferred; age 38. Salary 40*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7301, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a ladies' boarding school or private family, the former preferred, by a young lady in her 21st year, and fully competent to impart a thorough English education, with music, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Has experience in tuition, having been governess in a private family upwards of two years. Salary 20*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7303, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family near London; age 22. Teaches English, the piano, drawing in several styles, and French. Has resided some time in France. Salary not less than 25*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7305, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a family, or as JUNIOR GOVERNESS in a school; the neighbourhood of London or the north of England preferred; age 20. Teaches the usual branches of an English education, with thorough piano, singing, junior French, and drawing. Good recommendations from the lady in whose school her education was finished, and from other parties. Salary 30*l*. with kind treatment. Address, including two stamps, Box 7307, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to very young children. Is capable of imparting the elements of an English education, without accomplishments. No objection to take charge of wardrobe, &c. Salary 12*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7309, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. A clergyman and his wife will be happy to recommend a lady, in whom they have every confidence, as Resident Governess, competent to teach French, music, and the usual routine of a good English education. She prefers the country, and children under twelve years of age. Address, including two stamps, Box 7311, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, in a family or school, to teach young ladies who are advanced in their studies. Attainments, English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, music, and several kinds of fancy work; age 34. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Has been much abroad. Will be disengaged at Midsommer. Address, including two stamps, Box 7313, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of junior pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 23. Salary 30*l*. The country preferred; would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Address, including two stamps, Box 7315, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS in or near Richmond, to children under 10 years of age. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition; good references; age 21. Address, including two stamps, Box 7317, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS JUNIOR GOVERNESS in a private school, or NURSERY GOVERNESS in a family; age 19. Is competent to teach plain English and the rudiments of French. Salary a secondary consideration. Is now seeking her first appointment. Address, including two stamps, Box 7319, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING GOVERNESS in a family, in the vicinity of Camden-town; age 21. Teaches English, French (acquired during a three years' residence in Paris), German, music, and drawing. Terms, if for the whole morning, about 40 guineas, more or less according to the time and duties required. Can offer good references. Address, including two stamps, Box 7321, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MORNING, AFTERNOON, or DAILY GOVERNESS in or near London, the S. district preferred, by a lady who has had twelve years' experience in tuition. Teaches English thoroughly; writing, arithmetic, use of the globes, and composition, also French (Parisian accent), Italian and German grammatically, the elements of Latin, drawing (pencil and sepia), music and singing. Is the daughter of a deceased East Indian officer, and a member of the Established Church; age 30. Salary, if daily from 60*l*. to 80*l*. mornings from 30*l*. to 50*l*. afternoons from 20*l*. to 40*l*. Address, including two stamps, Box 7323, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MISTRESS of a village, or mixed, or ragged school, in or near London. Has a seven years' character from her last situation. References permitted to the Rev. J. P. Wright, Royal Lodge, Leytonstone, Essex, and the Rev. T. Perry, The Parsonage, Christ's Church, Rotherhithe. Address, including two stamps, Box 7325, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS. A lady of first-class musical attainments, who has had much experience in tuition, and who has studied for some years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement in some select school, or in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; in addition to music and singing, she can impart a solid English education, with the rudiments of French. High references. Address, including two stamps, Box 7327, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS PRIVATE TEACHER to adults of neglected education. A lady engaged in tuition will be happy to give private lessons in English grammar, composition, geography, history, writing, and arithmetic. Terms, 1*s*. the lesson. Address, including two stamps, Box 7329, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A Lady, aged 29, of first-class musical attainments, and who has studied for several years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement as governess in a family. She can instruct in the usual branches of a sound English education, with music, singing, and French. Salary 50*l*. Can furnish high references and testimonials. Address, including two stamps, Box 7331, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT ENGLISH GOVER-
NESS in a German family in the north of Germany;
age 21. Teaches English thoroughly, French, music, and
drawing. Has experience in tuition, having held a situation
as resident governess in an English family. Possesses good
testimonials, and can give undeniable references to clergy-
men of the Church of England. Salary a secondary conside-
ration. Address, including two stamps, Box 7333, 10, Wellin-
gton-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a ladies' school near
London, or as SUPERINTENDENT of the wardrobe.
Advertiser is forty years of age, the widow of a naval officer,
and capable of instructing junior pupils in the usual branches
of an English education, including music. The only remun-
eration sought is the education of her daughter, who is eight
years old. Address, including two stamps, Box 7333, 10, Wellin-
gton-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER in a first-class school (if
possible) near London, by a lady who has been many
years abroad, and can speak the French language fluently.
Her qualifications are English, French, Italian, drawing in
various styles, and music school. Reference to the lady whose school
she is about to leave. A liberal salary required. Age 33.
Address, including two stamps, Box 7337, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

AS TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, &c.,
by a young lady (pupil of Benedetto), daughter of an
eminent professor to her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. Terms
per quarter, one lesson per week, 2 guineas; two lessons,
3 guineas. She would be happy to communicate with a good
school, with the view of forming classes. References of the
highest position. Address, including two stamps, Box 7339,
10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, by a young
lady who will leave school at Midsummer. A comfortable
home is desired, with small salary. Is competent to teach
English, French, music, and drawing to juniors. Address,
including two stamps, Box 7341, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS at Sydney,
Australia: age 20. Possesses a good temper, and can
exercise patience with children. The expenses of the passage
out would be considered as an equivalent for the services
rendered on board ship. Address, including two stamps,
Box 7343, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS; age 25.
Teaches English, with plain and ornamental needlework.
The lady in whose school she has been recently assisting says
she is highly respectable, of good height and appearance,
agreeable and obliging manners, very conscientious, and
would be found desirous of giving satisfaction to her em-
ployers. Salary from 18 to 20 guineas per annum, all found.
Address, including two stamps, Box 7345, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS to children
under 10 years of age. Teaches plain English well, and
would take the entire charge both of her pupils and their
wardrobes; is a good needlewoman; age 24. Salary about 12
guineas. Can be well recommended by a clergyman of the
Church of England, in whose family she has lived two years.
Address, including two stamps, Box 7347, 10, Wellington-
street, Strand, W.C.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

WINCHESTER and ETON COLLEGES.
BOYS PREPARED for the ELECTIONS to the
FOUNDATION, either in this or following years, by a clergy-
man in S. Hants, familiar w. the requirements.
Apply to Rev. D. BINNEY, Shirley House, near Southampton.

PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES,
&c., near Cromer.—A B.A. of Oxford, late Scholar of
his college, and Graduate in Honours, and with a parochial
charge of less than 200 persons, has VACANCIES for TWO
PRIVATE PUPILS. Terms 100*l.* per annum.
Address Rev. H. T. GUYMERE, Alby-hill House,
Hanworth, Norwich.

PRIVATE TUITION.—An Oxford M.A.,
in Priest's orders, holding the curacy of a small parish
in Warwickshire, and having the eldest son of a nobleman
living with him, to prepare for a public school, is desirous of
meeting with another YOUNG GENTLEMAN, between the
ages of 10 and 15, to be a fellow pupil and companion to the
above.

For terms, &c., apply by letter to "OXONIENSIS," Leek-
Wootton, near Warwick.

VISITING TUTOR, WIMBLEDON.—
A Classical and Mathematical TUTOR, of great expe-
rience, has a few hours disengaged for PUPILS in this
vicinity.

A reading party will be formed for a Tour up the Rhine
during the Midsummer holidays.
Address "B. A. Camb.," care of Mr. Pearce, Bookseller,
Wimbledon, S.W.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE
of MAN.—WANTED, by the beginning of August next,
a SENIOR ASSISTANT MASTER. He will be required to
teach the classics in the Upper School under the Vice-Principal,
and to take a junior class in mathematics, and out of school to
assist the Bursar and Chaplain in the management of the
boarders. The salary is 75*l.* per annum, with board, washing,
and lodging. Moderate travelling expenses are allowed on
first-coming to the island.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Rev.
R. DIXON, D.D., Principal, The College, Castletown, Isle of
Man, not later than June 5.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE DOUBTS that have been rumoured about in the literary and scientific world with regard to the perfect accuracy of M. DU CHAILLU's description of his adventures, and which were hastily put forward by a contemporary without a tittle of evidence, have acquired some importance from a letter published by Dr. GRAY, of the British Museum. The opinion of such a man as Dr. GRAY is certainly entitled to a greater amount of respect than is that of a reviewer who is surprised to find that the inhabitants of the dense humid forests of equatorial Africa require fires; but we think it is to be regretted that Dr. GRAY did not either wait for reliable evidence before he treated M. DU CHAILLU as an impostor and a MUNCHAUSEN; or that he did not take the trouble of thoroughly explaining the scientific grounds upon which he discredits testimony which has been accepted and approved by some of the first scientific men of the day. He has done neither; he has simply written a letter, which (be it in substance right or wrong) is composed with the worst possible taste, and which opposes little but naked assertion against the personal credit of the traveller, and the notified assent of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and Professor OWEN.

As to the ultimate verdict upon M. DU CHAILLU's book, that is a question into which we do not propose now to enter. Sooner or later the truth will assert itself, whether it be distorted on the one side or obstinately withstood on the other. In the mean time, we ought to observe the common decencies of society, and not charge a gentleman with falsehood until we have the most irrefutable evidence that he has been guilty of it. When a gentleman testifies of a document which he has examined that which is untrue, and which his senses must have taught him was untrue, we may fairly assume that he has disregarded the laws of veracity; but when he comes from regions of Africa previously unexplored, and tells of things which startle us, and which are even contrary to our experience, we have no right to treat him as a truth-breaker until our evidence is as clear as crystal.

Dr. GRAY says: "Some time ago the arrival of a new African traveller was announced. He read his paper at the Royal Geographical Society. It was soon discovered that his qualifications as a traveller were of the slightest description." Let us ask how soon, and by whom? On the night the paper was read every one of the eminent scientific men who spoke declared his high estimation of the results of M. DU CHAILLU's labours. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON declared them to be the most extraordinary addition to geographical science which had been made in modern times; and that he has not wavered in that opinion is clear enough from the expressions which he made use of at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, when he declared his unqualified belief in every word M. DU CHAILLU had written.

Dr. GRAY says: "I have examined the collection of mammalia with care, and there is not a specimen among them that indicates that the collector had traversed any new region. On the contrary, all the kinds contained in it have been received long ago from the different trading stations on the West Coast of Africa, and can be easily procured from them." The plain English of this is, that Dr. GRAY believes that M. DU CHAILLU has described countries which he has never visited, and that he obtained his skins, &c. at the trading stations on the coast. We think that before hazarding this very strong statement Dr. GRAY should have obtained evidence that the specimens were so procured, and that M. DU CHAILLU's narrative could be contradicted by Europeans living near the mouth of the Gaboon River, the point from which M. DU CHAILLU started into the interior. Surely this would be perfectly simple for a man who can procure gorilla specimens "easily."

Into the scientific portion of Dr. GRAY's letter we are not so presumptuous as to follow him. His authority in that respect is so high, that it adds to our regret at his having allowed himself to neglect the common rules not only of politeness but of justice. Some time ago, when the experts of the British Museum were engaged in the exposure of an impostor, and that upon the best of evidence, a foolish outcry was raised in a certain quarter about the indecency of public officials constituting themselves public accusers. Yet it is from that very quarter this attack upon M. DU CHAILLU's veracity, by an official of the British Museum, proceeds.

There are two kinds of ignorance; that which takes *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and that which takes *omne ignotum pro incredibile*. We are not quite sure which is the more despicable; but we are inclined to think it is the latter. Travels in strange countries have generally been met with incredulity—partly because they amaze, and partly because they upset previous experience. From HERODOTUS and MARCO POLO down to our own days, men have got the credit of being liars for what has really turned out to be an understatement of the truth.

We append M. DU CHAILLU's reply to Dr. GRAY's accusations:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In the very kind notice of my travels in the *Times* of yesterday, there is an allusion to the "cavils" of Mr. Gray, of the British Museum. As I cannot answer them in detail in the quarter in which they appeared before Saturday next, permit me in the mean while space for a few words in your paper. I hope that neither in my book nor in my lectures I have pretended to

be infallible as a naturalist, artist, or traveller; yet I maintain that I have discovered in Equatorial Africa the new mammals and birds given as such in the list at the end of my volume. All of these were described in the published proceedings of two of the most scientific societies in America (with which Mr. Gray ought to be acquainted), some of the birds as far back as 1855, and I defy him to produce specimens existing in any European museum before that time. My map, at which he sneers, is a mere sketch map it is true, but it was carefully prepared from observations made on the spot with the compass, and I will vouch for its general accuracy. My illustrations, prepared, not in this country, as he asserts, but in America, were taken either from my own rough sketches or from the actual objects, with the exception of four or five out of a total of 74. Would it not have been more fair of Mr. Gray, before giving vent to insinuations that I had never visited the countries which I describe, nor collected in those countries my natural history specimens, to have applied to my friends at Corisco and on the Gaboon, whose names are mentioned in my book? Mr. Gray pretends to be in communication with the missionaries and traders in those parts, and therefore this course would have been the more obvious, as he would have saved himself from the imputation of uttering mere calumnies.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, P. B. DU CHAILLU.

The Trustees of the British Museum have recently acquired the valuable collection of British Fossils figured and described in the "Mineral Conchology" of the late Mr. JAMES SOWERBY, and by his son Mr. I. DE COSTA SOWERBY, Curator of the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. This work commenced in 1811, and continued until the establishment of the Palæontographical Society, 1847. It contains six hundred and forty-eight copper-plates, representing eleven hundred species of fossil shells. It exercised a greater influence on the early study of geology than perhaps any other publication whatever, and it will be a great advantage to those engaged in preparing special treatises on fossils to be able to consult the original specimens of the SOWERBYS in the cabinets of the British Museum.

Whatever may be the result of Mr. STIRLING's motion on the subject of the scandalous grant of a pension to JOHN CLOSE—whether he will or will not be suffered to retain that which has been obtained by misrepresentation—the "Kirkby-Stephen poet" has acquired a degree of national notoriety which in his wildest and most ambitious dreams he could scarcely have imagined. The manner in which our remonstrance has been echoed all over the press proves that the indignation which the exposure of this job has excited is universal. Mr. *Punch* (who seldom leaves a folly unwhipt or an impostor unmasked) has laid his lash upon the "Laureate of the King of Grand Bonny" rather hotly, though not more so than he deserves. Even the decorous and discreet *Saturday Review* has not disdained to devote some attention to the poet and his works. All this may seem like breaking a fly upon a wheel, and so it would be, but for the importance of the question as regards the principle upon which these pensions are granted. So long as CLOSE remained in the obscurity of Kirkby-Stephen, and his neighbours chose to tolerate his doggerel and his written and printed applications for money, we were content to ignore him. For aught we should have said or done, he was free to print and his admirers to read what they pleased; and if any harm ensued it might have been safely left to be dealt with by the county magistrates or the Mendicity Society. It is only when by misrepresentation the Prime Minister of Great Britain has been betrayed into recommending this man to his Sovereign as a fit object for her royal favour, and into thrusting upon deserving men of letters this unsavoury companion, that we considered it to be our duty to speak out, and to inform all whom it might concern who CLOSE is, and what are his "literary merits." This we take to be a good reason for giving prominence to the subject, and for keeping it well before public attention until means have been taken for abating this abominable scandal. This is why we venture to express a hope that Mr. STIRLING will persevere in the motion of which he has given notice, and that next week at the furthest will furnish an occasion for bringing before the House a full exposition of CLOSE and his "merits." We hope that the accomplished Member for Perthshire—himself a man of letters of high position—will not suffer himself to be dissuaded by the pretence that it will be unbecoming to occupy the time of the House with a subject so trivial. It is not his fault that the time of the House will be so occupied. It is not he who has insulted his QUEEN and outraged the sense of the country by decorating CLOSE with national rewards. Let him who deserves it bear the palm.

Since we last referred to the subject, we have received a vast amount of local information. The indignation which is generally felt seems to be even intensified among all the respectable people in the neighbourhood. Clergymen, magistrates, country gentlemen, write to disclaim any participation in the memorial, and their regret that such a fraud should have been perpetrated upon Lord PALMERSTON. Some whose names were appended to the memorial deny that they ever affixed them, and others even confess that they did it by way of joke, in no expectation that the application would be seriously entertained. One repentant gentleman who signed the memorial says that no one regrets the grant of the pension more than he does, and proposes that all the responsible persons who can be proved to have signed shall expiate their fault by paying the pension between them. At a meeting of neighbouring magistrates in quarter sessions, the grant was referred to in terms of strong disapprobation, and a letter to Lord PALMERSTON, we believe, was written on the subject, and signed by all present. All this serves to show that nowhere is the grant more unpopular than in "the poet's" neighbourhood. As for the grantee, the exultation which his good fortune has inspired him with knows no bounds. We have before us one of his placards, in which he reprints

from the papers the conversation about him in the House of Commons, and thus continues:

Thus England's GREATEST Minister has Crowned Mr Close with Immortal Honor, and seated him side by side with Scotland's glorious BURNS! raised a poor Persecuted man from dark Despair and pains of Poverty: overwhelmed his Enemies with everlasting Shame and Disgrace. Mr Close, would have been less than a man had he not felt his heart swell with humble Gratitude. He first wrote a Letters of Thanks to His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, and the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston; then in the fulness of his Joy thus sings;—

All Hail to Noble PALMERSTON!
His Name shall never die;
Britannia glories in her Son
The highest of the High.
All Hail, we say to Palmerston,
His Name let millions bless;
Who Smiles on Sons of Genius poor,
And pities their Distress.

Hill and Dale the joyful Tidings
Mountain tops echo his Name;
Who makes hearts to swell with joy so?
Crowns with Honor's highest Fame.

Oh the joy no tongue can tell it
Oh what comfort blest them all;
When the wondrous news it reach'd them
Crown'd with Honor Poet's Hall.

All Hail to our Great Minister
Whose Heart is ever warm;
Who shields the Sons of Genius
Whose Words like magic, charm.

See the Bard, his Wife and Children
Throbbing hearts & streaming eyes
Each on bended knee Thanksgiving
There ascending 'bove the Skies.

Unto God be all the Glory
And to Palmerston his due;
All the world who hears the story
Every one must love him too.

Westmeria! shout his Praises forth
His name shall NEVER die;
Historians write and Poets sing
Through all Posterity.

"The poet" subsequently becomes diffuse in his gratitude, and bespatters all his patrons with the shower of his blessings. As he is thanking them *en masse*, he naturally needs a longer measure:

And should we not remember Lord Carlisle?
Whose Kindness now has made us all to smile;
The Poet, full of joy, to shout and sing.
Oh wondrous Joy! a grand inspiring thing.
Lord Lonsdale, much belov'd among his peers,
A Musgrave, who once caus'd our grateful Tears
To gush in streams when sinking in despair,
God bless SIR GEORGE! he's oft dispell'd our care,
And Col. Lowther, ever kind and free
Has always stoop'd to give his sympathy;
Well may their Banner floating in the breeze
On Lowther Castle, seen above the trees,
With pride be view'd by honest Sons of Toil
Who live, contented on the Lowther soil:
All Hail to those who each in their condition
With free good-will they signed our Petition:
Most heartily we thank you, Sir, for one:
Hard was the Battle, but the Victory won!
Our Muse, inspir'd, may freely stretch her wing
Until we Die—to please you all, will sing.—J. CLOSE.

As Lord PALMERSTON may be called upon next week to justify his opinion as to the relative merits of CLOSE and ROBERT BURNS, we hope that these specimens will not escape his notice. Lest, however, they make him too vain of the poetical incense which this modern HORACE so gracefully waves under the nostrils of the modern MÆCENAS, we will add a quotation from a handbill published by CLOSE shortly before the grant of the pension, in which he complains of the neglect of the world in general, and of Lord PALMERSTON in particular.

However eccentric and oddly Poets may be, like Sky-larks, they can't live on Singing, but must Eat (when Bread is come-at-able) just like other mortals. Some great men (?) at Keswick, and other places make a great noise about Philanthropy on Platforms, and in the Chair; puffed up in the Newspapers as models of Charity, the Advocates of Knowledge and pretended Patrons of Literary men; and in private treat them with scorn and contempt. Is Poet Close a DOG that he should lick their feet, and bear all in silence? or a MAN that has to stoop to ask a Brother Worm for a Crumb that falls from his table? Had he been bred a BEGGAR he might submit with patience, but stript of his Property by maintaining Truth, a Martyr for his Anti-Popery, Evangelical (not merely Wesleyan but Christian) Principles, he claims an Englishman's Right—Bread of his Country. As their POET he asks it; otherwise would have—"died in silence." A Gentleman in Kendal who professes a little [a grain] Piety, was surprised at our plan of sending Sheets to raise Cash. To this in reply,—we never insult a poor man if we don't choose to help him; this is the Golden Rule—do unto others as ye would they should do unto you. Had we been a Boxer, Lord Palmerston would have sent us 10*l.* from the Queen's Bounty, but alas, the Prime Minister of "Bible England" has not a Penny to spare for the Westmoreland Poet! The Earl of Carlisle and the Bishop of London allow us to creep under their gilded wings—nay even tickle us with smooth Compliments and empty Titles, "Esq.," &c. yet never ask—"Close, has thy Children any Bread?" A Laurence Harrison, Esq., J. & J. Graham, Merchants, & the Worshipful Thomas Scott of Penrith, with Squire Wilson of Upton House, have been pleased again to smile, and by Cheques and P.O. Orders, helping to publish No. 3.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE ANNUAL RETURN to an order of the House of Commons on the subject of the British Museum has been just issued, and is, as usual, a highly-interesting document. It gives an account "of the income and expenditure of the British Museum for the financial year ended the 31st day of March 1861; of the estimated charges and expenses of the year ending the 31st day of March 1862; of the sum necessary to discharge the same; and of the number of persons admitted to visit the Museum in each year from 1855 to 1860, both years inclusive; together with a statement of the progress made in the arrangement of the collections, and an account of objects added to them in the year 1860." The estimate for the current year must, upon the whole, we think, be regarded as a moderate one; or, as the Queen's speeches say, "framed with a due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service." The net amount is 100,414*l.*, which, compared with the sum voted in 1860-61, namely, 100,850*l.*, shows a decrease of 43*l.*—a saving which, we trust, will recon-

cile Mr. Gladstone's heart to the additional amount of salaries recently granted to the "Assistants" in the establishment. The total sum for salaries during the current year, embracing officers, assistants, transcribers, attendants, messengers, police, &c., is 42,278*l.* For house expenses the amount required is 3260*l.*; for purchases and acquisitions, 22,392*l.*, including 10,000*l.* for printed books, 2600*l.* for manuscripts, 800*l.* for minerals, 800*l.* for fossils, 1500*l.* for zoology, 150*l.* for botany, 3000*l.* for coins and antiquities, 2000*l.* for prints and drawings, &c. For book-binding, cabinets, &c., there is the large item of 11,390*l.*; but this includes 7500*l.* for bookbinding in the department of printed books alone, and 1000*l.* in the department of MSS. For printing catalogues, &c., the amount is 2560*l.*; and for general repairs and maintenance of Museum buildings, &c., 10,025*l.* Such are the main features of the estimated expenditure for the year 1861-62; to which succeeds a return of the visitors to the Museum during the years 1855-60 inclusive. This gives the number of persons admitted to the general collections in 1860, exclusive of readers, as 536,939, in comparison with 517,895 in 1859; and of visits to the reading room, for the purpose of study or research, as 127,763, compared with 122,424 in 1859. The increase of visitors for a like purpose to the galleries of sculpture, to the print room, and the coin and medal room, is almost in the same proportion. The total number of visits is 672,674, against 647,900 in 1859. This statement of the expenditure and number of visits is followed by the reports of the several officers, detailing the progress made in the cataloguing and arrangement of the several collections, and specifying some of the most important additions. Referring to these, we find, from the report of Mr. Jones, that in the Department of Printed Books "the number of volumes added to the Library (comprising 216 received under the International Copyright treaties) amounts to 30,949 (including music, maps, and newspapers), of which 1403 were presented, 23,086 purchased, and 6460 acquired by copyright." But "the total number of articles received (including broadsides, ballads, and other miscellaneous pieces) is 78,071, of which 419 were received under the International Copyright treaties. Of the articles received (exclusive of broadsides, ballads, photographs, &c., and comprising 297 received under the International Copyright treaties) 29,760 are complete works. Of the complete works 19,495 were purchased, 910 presented, and 9355 acquired by copyright." Proceeding at this rate, it will not be many years before even the new quadrangular space, built over in 1857, will become full to overflowing. In the department of MSS. Sir Frederick Madden reports some important acquisitions, among which may be mentioned "the valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts formed by the late Colonel Taylor, when consul at Bagdad, consisting of 353 volumes in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Sabian, and very important on account of the large proportion of historical works it contains;" "a treatise in Latin on the forms of proceedings of the Inquisition at Toulouse, drawn up by the inquisitor-general, Bernard Guido, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, on vellum;" "the original correspondence between Queen Elizabeth and James VI. of Scotland, in 1582-1596, including no less than thirty-two letters wholly in the Queen's handwriting;" also, "a considerable number of autograph letters of distinguished persons, among whom may be mentioned Sebastian del Piombo, Rembrandt, Nicolas Poussin, Lodovico Caracci, Erasmus, Grotius, Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Philip II., William III., Louis IX., Francis II., Louis XIII., Marie Lezczinska, Mazarin, Père Joseph de Tremblay, Père Suffren, Pope Pius VII., Rousseau, Madame de Genlis, and many others." In the Department of Antiquities, Mr. Birch informs us that "the stone fixings and other fittings of the series of sculptures procured by Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., from the palaces of Sennacherib and Sardanapalus III., on the site of Nineveh, have been completed, the subjects of the bas-reliefs explained by descriptive titles, and the room in which they are arranged thrown open to the public, under the name of the Assyrian Basement Room." We also learn that "a considerable portion of the series of slabs procured by Mr. Layard in the remains of the palace of Sennacherib, and bearing inscriptions which commemorate the invasion of Judea by that monarch in the time of Hezekiah, has been repaired, cleaned, and mounted on slate." Considerable progress has also been made in the arrangement of some of the other antique remains. Thus we are informed that "the arrangement of the Etruscan sarcophagi and cinerary urns on the west side of the Sepulchral Basement Room, and the fixing of the fac-similes of the wall-paintings from the tombs in which those monuments were discovered, have been completed." Again: "On the east side of the same room the collection of Roman sarcophagi and other sepulchral monuments has been arranged, and one recess in the room has been fitted up as a Columbarium, in the walls of which have been placed cinerary urns, to illustrate the ancient Roman method of sepulture." Among the newly-acquired objects two collections are of especial interest, namely, the further collection of antiquities excavated by the Rev. Nathan Davis on the site of ancient Carthage; and "a collection of objects obtained from excavations recently made by MM. Salzmann and Biliotti, on the site of the cemetery of the ancient town of Camirus, in Rhodes, under a firman obtained by her Majesty's Government, which excavations have resulted in the discovery of some remarkable remains of the archaic Greek period. The collection has been selected from two consignments from this source, and contains many objects of archaeological interest. These consist chiefly of gold ornaments, painted vases, vessels of glass and porcelain,

bronzes and terra cottas, remarkable for their preservation and their archaic character." Professor Owen, as Superintendent of the Departments of Natural History, reports the general progress made in the arrangement and classification of the specimens of zoology, geology, and mineralogy in the Museum. He mentions the total number of additions made to these three departments during the past year as amounting to more than 45,250, and takes occasion from this large increase to allude to the desirableness of increased space for exhibition. "The grounds," he says, "on which have been based the several recommendations of the Superintendent and Keepers to acquire these additions, either by purchase or by donation, and which have received the sanction of the Trustees, will be, in all probability, equally urgent and influential in regard to future opportunities of acquisition. Present knowledge of the manifold works of nature, and present opportunities of acquiring the rarer examples thereof, do not support the expectation that the need of increased space for their public exhibition will become less in a few years; the vast proportions of the unknown to be known in nature, and the diversity and extent of the unexplored part of the world, rather impress the belief that future additions will accrue to the Natural History Departments in an equal or increasing ratio for some years to come." Dr. Gray, for the Zoological Department, Mr. Waterhouse, for the Geological, and Professor Maskelyne, for the Mineralogical, each report the progress and acquisitions made in the departments over which they severally preside, and of which Professor Owen is the supreme head. In Geology two most important collections have been acquired during the past year, namely, the Sowerby Collection, said to comprise about 5000 objects, and the collection of the late Mr. John Brown of Stanway, estimated at about 8000 specimens. "This collection was bequeathed to Professor Owen, who immediately transferred it to the British Museum, with the view that a selection might be made of all such objects as were found to be desiderata to the Geological Depart-

ment. The selection is not yet completed; but the National Collection has already been enriched by a large number of very interesting objects through this valuable donation." In the Department of Mineralogy, "the now splendid and, in some respects, unrivalled collection of minerals, has been enriched by additions of great importance, conspicuous among which is the collection of Mr. Greg. The rearrangement of the whole exhibited collection has been actively proceeded with. This arrangement, however, is a work of great magnitude, involving, in fact, a recasting of the entire collection. For the important additions of the last few years, including those of 1860, have necessitated a redistribution of the space occupied by the several divisions of the series, and have, at the same time, rendered it advisable to withdraw from the cases into reserve drawers many specimens whose places could be filled with others of higher interest to the mineralogist and of greater attractiveness for the general public. With this redistribution of the space has been associated the arrangement of the collection in conformity with a classification founded on the chemical and crystallographical characteristics of minerals, as elaborated in the work of Dr. Gustav Rose, of Berlin." The Greg, or Allan-Greg collection, as it is called, is one of the finest known collections of minerals, numbering more than 9000 specimens. It is very rich in British minerals, and likewise in meteorites. Of the latter, thirty-one new specimens have been added from the Greg collection to that already in the Museum, making the entire number at present 122. "The finest meteoric collection in the world, that of Vienna, consisted in 1859 of 139 different meteorites." Of the Botanical Collection and the Department of Prints and Drawings we have scarcely left ourselves room to speak. Suffice it then to say, that the former has been considerably enriched both by purchase and donation; and that for the Department of Prints and Drawings many fine specimens have been acquired, both of engravings, etchings, and drawings, those of the Italian school mainly preponderating.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Author of "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal," &c. 2 vols. Dublin and London: James Duffy. 1861.

VOLTAIRE HAS SAID that no man yet ever deserved an octavo volume to himself. Without venturing to estimate the exact value of this axiom, we may say that we so far agree with the French philosopher as to be very decidedly of opinion that the biography of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin need not have been made to fill two bulky octavo volumes. Bishop Doyle was undoubtedly a man of some note in his day; but the day and the man have both passed away, and neither of them has left much impression on posterity. The Ireland of to-day, peaceful and prosperous as that country now is, is very different from the Ireland of fifty years ago, suffering under some few real wrongs and ten thousand fictitious ones. That Bishop Doyle indirectly aided the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill we have no doubt; but we have also no doubt that this Bill would have passed had the Bishop never lived. But the truth is, that, as no man is a hero to his valet, so nearly every man in these days is a hero to his biographer. Even making this allowance, however, the reader will probably feel some surprise as to how the uneventful life of an ascetic priest who, as his biographer tells us, could not endure to see a hard-worked curate fill up his second tumbler of punch, can be spun out over nearly eleven hundred pages of closely-printed matter. Indeed, had we not had Mr. Fitzpatrick's name on the title-page, we should have at once recognised that fine Hibernian hand which gathers its materials from far and near with such indefatigable industry, and surfeits the perplexed critic with the superabundance of the literary banquet set before him, in which sweets and sour are inextricably commingled. Mr. Fitzpatrick has only been enabled to bring his bulky bantling into existence by the following means. He has written to nearly every man living who could possibly have known Bishop Doyle, and to a great many more who could not possibly have known him; and from the answers to his appeals he has given lengthy extracts, often most irrelevant. Then again Bishop Doyle, like other clergymen, delivered charges and wrote pamphlets; and these have been laid under heavy contribution. The Bishop was examined before both Houses of Parliament on the question of tithers—a passive resistance to which, as Mr. Fitzpatrick tells us, was sanctioned by the Roman Catholic prelate, and which passive resistance many unfortunate Protestant clergymen found to be an extremely active one. Bishop Doyle, too, was an active newspaper controversialist, and Blue Books and old newspapers have accordingly been made to disgorge their interesting contents in abundance. All these ingredients have contributed to make up the padding of these volumes; and they have been largely augmented by quotations from

the "Lives of the Saints," rhythmical effusions, miscalled poetical, and last, but not least, outbursts of Hibernian eloquence, which invariably disdains to use one word when four will express the meaning nearly as well.

Of course we have a dissertation from the energetic biographer on the name of Doyle; the ecclesiastical proprietor of which could, we learn, trace his back to Dubhghaill, King of Ulster in the tenth century. Equally of course, we are treated to a series of predictions relating to the greatness of the future hierarch, who quitted the army to enter the Church militant. We have indeed a somewhat curious, not to say apocryphal, story touching one of these prophecies. "The boys came in from school, including the late Martin Howlett, whom his mother had at this time intended for the priesthood. The deaf and dumb woman looked sharply at the group, and made some signs, which no one seeming to comprehend, she took up a large bellows, and with a piece of chalk, which she had in her pocket, wrote in Irish: 'You intend that boy for a priest: he will never be one; but that youth yonder,' pointing to the future Bishop, 'will become a splendid ornament to the Church.' The old woman raised her skinny hands above her head to signify that he would wear a mitre, and, bestowing a look of intense interest upon him, she slowly left the house." Young Master Martin, we further learn, indignant at his chance of the pre-lacy being marred, pursued the old woman, in company with his brothers, and ducked her soundly, at the same time making the portentous discovery that she had no ears. The young witch-ducker afterwards became a physician, and ultimately a large ship-owner. Mr. Fitzpatrick comments on the story by saying that "the woman can hardly have been much inferior to the Sybil." He adds, however, the sage proviso, "if, as has been alleged," she did so and so.

Doyle was educated at Coimbra, although the abominable law which rendered it penal for Roman Catholics to educate their sons as they chose had before this time been repealed. It hardly comes within the scope of this review to note the effect of a Maynooth education on its pupils; but we may say that the courtly polish and knowledge of the world which made the model priest of the old school a welcome guest wherever he came has not penetrated into the gloomy cloisters of the Irish seminary; and we are by no means prepared to allow that Irish Roman Catholic priests in the present day, because they are as a rule much less gentlemanly in their manners, are therefore more efficient or energetic than their predecessors. Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate might perhaps feel some consolation if they could perceive the real effect which the Danian gift, against which they annually protest, is having upon the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Dr. Doyle, like a man of sound sense as he was, except when he had to deal with some such clerical impostor as Prince Hohenlohe, held that it was "very advantageous to young ecclesiastics to travel abroad, and spend some time at Universities." His biographer tells us that the future Bishop acquired a sound knowledge of Latin while at Coimbra; but there is nothing whatever in this book to bear out the assertion, and indeed much to the contrary, unless we attribute

the blunders to Mr. Fitzpatrick himself. We are charitable enough to hope that the Bishop did not shock the ears of the House of Commons, or at least the scholars among them, including the present Lord Derby, with the ever-recurring blunder perpetuated in the following line :

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.

This is nothing, however, to what poor Juvenal is made to write :

Nil fedius habet paupertas quam quod homines ridiculos facit (sic).

Is Mr. Fitzpatrick aware that Juvenal wrote poetry, and that what he himself has indited is neither prose nor poetry ?

The writer has given us a list of Latin errata, of which all we can say is that they are in general even more blundering than the text. We quite agree with Mr. Fitzpatrick that

Haud ignara malis miseris succurrere disco

is not quite correct ; but we do not think anything is gained by converting "malis," which is a Latin word, into "malias," which is not. Similarly "quis studat orat" is altered into "quæ studet oret." At least half the corrections made are on a par with this beautifully unmeaning one ; and we can only say that, if the writer has properly transcribed the letters and charges of the Bishop, that prelate would have been ignominiously plucked for his bad Latin in a junior middle-class examination. The Bishop's Latin is, however, to us more pardonable than his solitary act of credulity. We refer to the pretended miracles of that fanatic or impostor, "the Rev. Alexander Prince Hohenlohe, Dean of Bamberg," which made so much stir in Bishop Doyle's day, and which this latter prelate indorsed with his credence. Mr. Fitzpatrick evidently has his doubts as to how his readers will receive the story of the cures effected by the former "holy ecclesiastic," which are even more wonderful than anything we have heard of Holloway's pills, and to us just about as credible. Dr. Doyle, which seems rather curious in a man of his strong common sense, having heard of the wonders worked by the Dean of Bamberg, wrote to his Serene Highness to ask his prayers for a young lady of the name of Lalor, who, we are told, had lost the use of her organs of speech for six years. His Highness deigned to do so, and Miss Lalor miraculously found the use of her tongue again. Some very good judges, including Sir Philip Crampton and Dr. Cheyne on the one side, and Judge Smith on the other, were venturous enough to express their incredulity ; but they were very soon vanquished by Dr. Doyle, whose profound knowledge was probably surpassed by his acquaintance with law and medicine. Indeed, Dr. Doyle, to use the words of his biographer, "had Blackstone almost by heart, and was no stranger to the pharmacopæia" (sic). Nay, to show how much these cavillers were to be despised, somebody else went and performed a still more wonderful miracle on a Carmelite nun of the name of Mary Stewart, of whose peculiar ailments, however, we are not informed. The verity of this miracle was vouched for by the late Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray.

Dr. Doyle, despite his undoubtedly good qualities, which were not few, must have been rather a damper of innocent mirth. His "intimacies were few and far between ; and as he uniformly preserved a grand and rather distant demeanour in his intercourse with the general priesthood of the diocese, he was by many of them more respected than beloved. At the formal banquets in Clongowes College, or at visitation dinners, he generally maintained this deportment. His reserve extended, with irresistible contagion, to those around, and few ventured to speak above their breath." We have already mentioned his restriction of "the general priesthood of the diocese" to one glass of punch after dinner when they sat down to table in his company—a restriction which must have operated on the spirits of the company even more effectually than his grand and distant demeanour. His biographer tells us that many of his clergy felt by no means anxious to get next the Bishop at their periodical computations—a fact at which we are by no means surprised.

The following anecdote is interesting, which is more than can be said for very many others in these volumes :

The late Mr. Eneas MacDonnell was in London at this period, in his capacity of agent to the Catholics of Ireland. He had been in almost daily correspondence with all the Catholic Bishops, with the exception of Dr. Doyle. Mr. MacDonnell was sauntering through Spring-gardens, near St. James's-park, with a dozen episcopal letters, which he had just received, in his hand, when he met George Robert Dawson, M.P. for Derry, bustling along to keep a sharp appointment with the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Dawson noticed the pile of letters, and jocosely asked the agent if he would allow him to bring them to the Horse Guards, where the Duke, Mr. Peel, and Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst were at that moment sitting in solemn conclave. Mr. MacDonnell promptly acquiesced. "You don't mean to say," proceeded Mr. Dawson, "that I am at liberty to place before the Cabinet your confidential correspondence with the Roman Catholic Bishops." "I am perfectly serious," replied the agent ; "the only stipulation I make is that you return them to me before noon to-morrow." George Robert Dawson was punctual next day with the letters. "You have no conception," he said, "of what good these documents have been productive. The Duke was greatly pleased with them. The dates proved that the prelates wrote their respective views without consultation among themselves." "I am delighted to hear what you say," replied MacDonnell, "and since they were so well received, I cannot do better than place before his Grace a further supply of fourteen, which this morning's post has brought me." . . . The writer of these pages observed to Mr. MacDonnell, as he communicated the above anecdote, that this proceeding, no doubt, accelerated the settlement of the Catholic question. "Contributed!" he exclaimed indignantly ; "it carried it." Mr. MacDonnell had written to the Bishops to elicit their opinions of the Bills then before Parliament, and it was their answers to his request that had been so carefully scrutinised by the Cabinet.

This anecdote is certainly a curious one, and shows that Mr. Daw-

son was a tolerably expert official. Mr. Fitzpatrick very strangely seems to intimate that Dr. Doyle had not been written to by Mr. MacDonnell ; and yet we read that "the Bishop's reply to Mr. MacDonnell is courteous but laconic," and that the prelate, "with intuitive perception, would seem to have suspected that other eyes besides Mr. MacDonnell's might be gratified by the perusal of his unreserved expression of opinion." The Bishop was no doubt sagacious enough, but we hardly see how he could have written a reply to a letter which he never received.

Dr. Doyle had at one time a very sharp controversy with Dr. Philpotts, before the latter had obtained the Bishopric of Exeter. We must add that the Roman Catholic prelate had the good sense and courage to avoid introducing personal abuse of his adversary into his arguments. Dr. Philpotts, on the other hand, dealt largely in oburgatory Billingsgate.

Dr. Doyle more than once saw in his countrymen something rather alien from the possession of that virtue which has been so freely attributed to the "finest pisantry in the world" by some of their more ardent admirers. On one occasion, when a number of these fine fellows had got drunk, and broken not only their own heads (which was not of any consequence—indeed, supposing the heads were broken beyond the power of repair, was rather desirable than otherwise), but the heads of all unoffending persons who were unfortunate enough to come near them, Dr. Doyle said to his companion, "These people are unfit for liberty. Yes ; I adopt the sentiment and language of Wellington. I am not surprised that he has disowned this country and people ; they are savages ! Yes ; they are unworthy of the blessings of liberty." This was pretty strong language from a prelate who had encouraged these same savages in a passive resistance to the laws of their country—a passiveness which led to fearful scenes of bloodshed and desolation. But Dr. Doyle saw, too late, with regret that his advice had been taken, and he recommended the owners of property and the well-disposed to arm against these actively-passive Irishmen.

In p. 364 of the second volume there is an admirable letter written by the Bishop to O'Connell, in which the Liberator is taken to task in a manner and in language that must have astonished him.

We give an election anecdote, the hero of which was Mr. Ronayne, M.P. for Clonmel. This gentleman was exhorting a number of Tipperary boys to assume the virtue, if they had it not, of being peaceable ; when he was frequently interrupted by some one in the crowd shouting out "The pikes, the pikes !"

The man who in the first instance had started the interruption now found several ardent allies, and "The pikes, the pikes ! " "What about the pikes ?" resounded on every side. "You scoundrel ! exclaimed Mr. Ronayne, "you have been sent here and paid to disturb and debase a peaceful meeting. But you shall be disappointed in your thirst for blood, and if there be no one else to give you to the police, I'll do so myself." Saying which, he sprang from the platform and seized the arch-disturber by the collar ; but it speedily transpired, to the infinite amusement of the meeting, and the discomfiture of Mr. Ronayne, that it was to turnpikes, and not to pikes of a more pointed character, the voice in the crowd alluded.

We learn that Sir James Graham has not been the only official who opened private letters. Mr. Fitzpatrick says that, among the facts which came to light in 1844, when a committee of investigation was appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the facts of Sir James Graham's tampering with Mazzini's letters, were the following : "In 1832 the Marquis of Anglesey applied for and obtained a warrant for the examination of private correspondence as it passed through the General Post Office at Dublin. From that date the practice continued in vogue. In 1834 similar warrants were obtained by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Secretary Littleton ; in 1836, by the Marquis of Normanby and Mr. T. Drummond ; in 1837, by Lord Plunket and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lords Justices ; in 1838, by Lord Morpeth, now Earl of Carlisle ; in 1839, by Lord Ebrington and Sir Edward Blakeney ; in 1841, by Chief Justice Bushe and Earl De Grey ; and in 1842, by Sir Edward Sugden, now Lord St. Leonards. The mode of opening the letters was by softening the seals through the agency of steam." As Sir James Graham, the latest-discovered offender, has incurred a great deal of popular odium, it is perhaps just as well to remind his justly indignant accusers that the Blue Book contains the names of several other equally guilty culprits.

Had Mr. Fitzpatrick confined his lucubrations within a fourth of the space at present allotted to them—that is, had he left out at least three-fourths of the matter in these volumes—his work might have been of some value. As he has not done this, our verdict must be that it is insufferably prolix and tedious ; and that the gentleman who preferred the galleys to reading Guicciardini's History of the Italian Republics, would very probably have made the same choice had he had to decide between labouring at the oar and perusing Mr. Fitzpatrick's biography of Bishop Doyle.

HISTORY.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Edited, with a Translation, by B. THORPE. Vol. I. Original Text. Vol. II. Translation. London : Longmans. 1861. 8vo.

THIS IS PERHAPS the most important work which has yet been issued in the series of Chronicles now in progress under the authority of the Master of the Rolls. It is one of the noblest monuments of the literature of Northern Europe. It is the source whence

is derived a very considerable portion of our early national history; its narrative is trustworthy, and generally that of a contemporary, sometimes that of an eye-witness. It embodies information which stretches back into the pre-historic period, for here we find traces of the legends and traditions of our Teutonic and Scandinavian forefathers which were current among them long before they had heard of Christianity, or even had set foot in our island. Add to these recommendations the important one that this Chronicle is written in the early language of Saxon England, and it will be seen that the work deserves the most careful treatment at the hands of the editor to whom the preparation of a new edition may be assigned.

A new and improved edition has long been required, and the materials which exist for such a work are both numerous and valuable. Mr. Thorpe reckons up no fewer than seven ancient manuscripts, more or less perfect, and it is well known that much important critical help towards a knowledge of the text may be gathered from such writers as Florence of Worcester, Ethelward, and others, who translated considerable portions of it into Latin while Saxon was yet a spoken language.

Hitherto these materials have not been dealt with as they deserve. All existing editions have been based upon a false principle. Previous editors have attempted to blend into one continuous narrative the varying texts of these early copies, without regard to the incongruity of the result thus produced. The Master of the Rolls has acted wisely, therefore, in directing that in the present edition each manuscript shall be printed as it stands, distinct and apart from the others; but that the whole series shall be arranged in parallel columns, so that the statements given by each several copy under each year may admit of an easy comparison, the one with the other. Thus their mutual correspondence or discrepancy is at once obvious to the eye, as the page on which they stand side by side lies open before the reader.

One result, however, is produced by this arrangement—a result for which the present editor must have been grateful, for it very considerably abridges his labour by narrowing his discretion. As far as the text is concerned, he is a copyist rather than a man of letters. He is troubled with no difficulties as to the formation of his text; he is not called upon to ascertain the general superiority of one copy over another, nor to balance the relative claims of various and conflicting readings, nor to state why he prefers the one and rejects the other. All these considerations, doubtless, fall within his province, but he is justified in reserving them for his preface, instead of distributing them in detail over the successive pages of his volumes. Mr. Thorpe's labour, therefore, has been of a simple and a humble character. All he has had to do is to take care that he represents the text furnished by the several manuscripts as they stand; and he has done all that is required of him if he has done this faithfully and conscientiously.

Has this portion of the work, then, been done faithfully and conscientiously? We wish Mr. Thorpe had not himself raised the question, and compelled us to repeat it with some anxiety. Our uncertainty is founded upon the concluding sentence of his preface, in which he expresses his sincere thanks to Dr. Pauli for his kindness in presenting him with his transcript of three of the Cottonian manuscripts and a collation of a fourth—a favour for which Mr. Thorpe acknowledges himself "deeply indebted." He expresses himself so warmly, that we are led to ask, What have these transcripts and this collation to do with the present edition of the Saxon Chronicle? Why so emphatically record the gift, unless it affects the work in which it is recorded? We are unwilling to believe that Mr. Thorpe has been so "deeply indebted" to Dr. Pauli as to consider himself exempted from the duty of collating the originals of these copies with his own eyes; but at the same time the confession of the obligation puzzles us. We do not like to surmise that he has trusted his duty as an editor to the knowledge, the skill, and the discretion of another; but his own words originate the inquiry. Consequently we are led to speculate whether Mr. Thorpe has, himself and in his own person, examined the manuscripts which he quotes, or whether we have here, under his name, the labours of some irresponsible individual, we care not how well-informed or how trustworthy. Until this difficulty be solved, we apprehend that some shade of suspicion will hang over the character of this edition of the Saxon Chronicle. Mr. Thorpe would confer an obligation upon all students of our early history if he would kindly dispel this uncertainty.

Fifteen years ago, Mr. Thorpe translated into English Lappenberg's History of the Anglo-Saxons, in the preface to which work occurs the following passage respecting the Saxon Chronicle. After designating it as "one of the most important in the whole historiography of Northern Europe," he proceeds to remark that "a thorough critical examination of its authorities, manuscripts, and versions, would be a work of the highest utility for English history, but which has hitherto been but very partially attempted, and without any great result." Conscious of this defect in our literature, it might naturally be expected that Mr. Thorpe would be careful to do his best to supply it whenever the opportunity might occur to him. The opportunity has been afforded, but he has declined to avail himself of it. His preface ought to have discussed these, and many kindred subjects, in detail; but they are passed by unnoticed. He hurries us over the ground with a rapidity at once surprising and disappointing. The introductory matter is jejune in the extreme. It scarcely reaches sixteen pages, and of these nearly six consist of an unsatisfactory abstract taken from Mr. Hardy's preface to Petrie's edition, published in 1848. There is

scarcely an original remark made by Mr. Thorpe upon the relative value of the several early copies, the locality in which, or the time when, they were composed, or the relation which they bear to each other. Nothing is said of the light which the early Latin translations, the importance of which Mr. Thorpe appears scarcely to appreciate, throw upon various questions which affect the text or the chronology of the work. The complaint which Mr. Thorpe brought against others in 1848 is the complaint which may be brought with even greater justice against Mr. Thorpe himself in 1861.

As far as the translation is concerned, it is well and grammatically executed. We do not question Mr. Thorpe's abilities as a translator of Saxon into English. He regards his work, it is obvious, chiefly from a philological point of view; and the Saxon Chronicle to him is little more than so many pages of Saxon prose, for which he has been required to provide a modern version. The capability of estimating it with a critical eye, the power of analysis, the tact of separating blended texts, however obvious the line of demarcation—all these qualifications are notoriously wanting. Hence the dovetailing of passage after passage from the preface to the "Monumenta;" hence Mr. Petrie's notes, copied from the same edition, without acknowledgment. There is hardly a remark upon any subject, critical or historical, in the entire work, which has not been discussed more fully and more satisfactorily by other writers.

All this is disappointing. The present edition stands in the way of a better, for it is not probable that a publisher could be found ready to embark capital in such an undertaking, even if a more satisfactory edition were ready for the press. The sums expended upon these volumes must have been very considerable. Eight plates are given in the first volume, of which we have to remark that the sixth and the seventh are no portions of the Saxon Chronicle, and ought not to have been engraved. We observe from the signatures of the printed sheets that no less than two hundred and eight pages of the first volume have been cancelled and recomposed in the printer's office; to whom this costly freak or this dire necessity is to be attributed, we of course are unable to say. In addition to this, we could have pointed out some most extraordinary errors; but we abstain from critical details, which in all probability would rather weary than gratify our readers.

Notwithstanding these grave causes for dissatisfaction, the present edition of the Saxon Chronicle will probably be acceptable to the public; for, with all its defects and errors, it is more complete than that contained in the "Monumenta" of 1848, which extends no further than the Norman Conquest; whereas this edition carries on the narrative to its legitimate termination, the reign of Stephen. Should it so happen that the impression is speedily exhausted (and the demand which is likely to arise in Germany and Denmark renders this no improbable supposition), we shall rejoice to see that the defects which we have noticed are rectified. In the mean time, we suggest to Mr. Thorpe that he should take some pains to supply these deficiencies, reminding him that his own words are still strictly true. "A thorough critical examination of the authorities, manuscripts, and versions of the Saxon Chronicle would be a work of the highest utility for English history;" and we may add, even with his two costly volumes before us, "this has hitherto been but very partially attempted, and without any great result."

History of England under the House of Lancaster. By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM. (London: Griffin, Bohn, and Co. pp. 473.)—Lord Brougham, in his preface, says: "Nearly the whole of this work was reminding a considerable time ago; it is indeed above fifteen years since the first portion of it was printed. Published without any name, from the author's dislike of coming before the public when his duties did not require it, there appeared little likelihood of its obtaining a considerable circulation. Nevertheless, the demand has been very much greater than could have been expected; and this has encouraged the satisfactory belief that the number of those friendly to the views inculcated is greater than has been supposed. He, therefore, conceived it a due deference to them that his name should no longer be withheld." That the name of Lord Brougham should promote the circulation of a book is highly probable; but we are sorry that he has no better opinion of the chances of anonymous worth, for there cannot fail to be worth in every production of Henry Brougham. He is sometimes a little prolix: it does not require much verbiage, for instance, to convince a reasonable being that, if "the Prince's pity for the sufferer was extinguished when he persisted in holding by his faith," it was far from an intelligent pity; but there are original views, stern justice, ruthless exposures of facts, and strict impartiality, more worthy of, than to be expected from, one who has sat upon the Woolsack. The notes and illustrations are particularly valuable.

SCIENCE.

The Genetic Cycle in Organic Nature; or, the Succession of Forms in the Propagation of Plants and Animals. By GEORGE OGILVIE, M.D., Reg. Prof. of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen. London: Longmans. Aberdeen: A. Brown and Co. 1860. 8vo. pp. 296.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT of living things has been too frequently regarded as a mystery for professional students, although it is familiar enough, in some of its phases, to every school-boy who breeds silkworms or fancies pigeons, and to all practical florists, as well as to those strong-minded ladies who have amused themselves by hatching little fishes in their *aquaria*, from spawn forwarded by post or rail—the method recommended for diffusing the salmon in rivers where they were before unknown.

The saying of Harvey, that every living thing is produced from an egg—"omne vivum ex ovo"—has been considerably modified by recent observations, which show that reproduction by buds or offshoots, after the fashion of plants, is equally common among the lower classes of animals; while those of microscopic minuteness are as commonly multiplied by spontaneous subdivision. But no microscopic or other researches have lent any probability to the preposterous hypothesis of "spontaneous generation." Indeed, the only universal distinction between organic and mineral bodies is "the derivation of the former," as Dr. Ogilvie says, "from previously existing individuals of a like kind."

We ought to welcome these inquiries, and the publication of their results, because the want of correct information on the subject has led in all ages to the grossest delusions. Shakespeare makes Lepidus say, after dinner, "Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud, by the operation of your sun;" and no less ignorance and credulity have been shown in our time by Messrs. Weekes and Crosse, when they fancied they had created mites by electricity.

As the simplest forms of organic being are of microscopic dimensions, so the first germs of all animals and plants, even the highest, are exceedingly minute, or wholly invisible to the unassisted eye; and between this first germ and the mature individual there is usually a vast difference, attained after a long and gradual course of development, with several stages or halting-places on the road.

Dr. Ogilvie has attempted to exhibit the nature of those changes which the various classes of animals and plants undergo in their progress to maturity, and to trace the analogies that subsist between them.

We could wish the subject had been treated in a more popular manner, so that the author might have obtained a larger circle of readers than he appears to anticipate; but he has provided a summary of facts which will be interesting to all scientific readers, and specially useful to naturalists, for the study of development has been the groundwork of most of the progress lately made in systematic natural history, and the basis of much speculative reasoning on the relationship of the successive forms of life that have peopled the earth.

It is one great advantage of this branch of inquiry that it may be most successfully prosecuted by studying the phenomena exhibited by plants and the lower classes of animals, in which the changes accompanying development are often more wonderful than the fabled "metamorphoses" of Ovid. With birds the whole process of embryonic growth is concealed in the egg—and a stupendous miracle it is, that same development of the chick, familiar as it seems! But all other classes of animals present some examples in which the egg is hatched at an earlier stage, giving birth to an active embryo, or larva, unlike the parent. Every spring this curious history may be watched in the tadpoles of the frog; from the first budding out of the tail and limbs, and those little gills in which the blood is seen to course so rapidly, to the gradual absorption of the gills and tail, and the formation of the air-breathing lung, when the lively little creatures become so anxious to escape from the water, which is no longer their proper element. The ponds about London also afford the two kinds of newt, or Triton, which are most easily obtained, and kept in a glass globe or jar, and are perfectly harmless, so that the youngest child may handle them with impunity. These Tritons will fold up the leaves of *Valisneria* or other water-plant, and lay their eggs in them singly; and the larva have branching gills which exhibit the circulation of the blood under a very low power of the microscope; but their transformation is less complete than that of the tadpole of the frog, as they never lose their tails. The Surinam frog brings up a little family of froglings on its own back, instead of leaving them to vagabondise at will—just as the opossum carries her small gipsies in the pouch.

"Were a naturalist," says Mr. Spence, "to announce to the world the discovery of an animal, which for the first few months of its life existed in the form of a serpent; which then, penetrating into the earth, and weaving a shroud of the finest silk, contracted itself into a body without mouth or limbs, and resembling more than anything else an Egyptian mummy; and which, lastly, after remaining in this state without food and without motion for several months longer, should, at the end of that period, burst its silken cerements, struggle through its earthy covering, and start into day a winged bird—what think you would be the sensation excited by this strange piece of intelligence?" Yet such a marvel, with a thousand variations, is shown in the life of insects—whether beetles, or moths, or May-flies. With them it is the rule to undergo a visible metamorphosis, and only exceptions to the rule provoke discussion. One of these is the "Forest fly," which appears to be hatched from the egg a full-grown winged insect, with all its bloodthirsty propensities in readiness. We have met with this terror of horses but once, at a Gloucestershire fair, where some Hampshire colts caused strange plunging and kicking on the part of the natives, by introducing the unwonted pest. A different and more household nuisance is the *Aphis*, or green plant-blight, peopling our potted roses and sickly pelargoniums with its immaculate conceptions! These round-bodied, wingless abominations go on producing little monsters like themselves all the summer long, to the tenth and eleventh generation; then comes a winged brood, and takes itself off, and lays eggs for the next spring to hatch, safe beyond the reach of our autumnal bonfires.

Land snails lay eggs from which young snails are hatched; and some of the great *Bulimi* of Brazilian forests deposit among dead leaves eggs nearly as large and white and firm as those of pigeons.

Fresh-water snails, such as are common in *aquaria*, often oviposit on the glass, and then the development of the embryo may be watched from day to day with a pocket magnifier. There is a little coloured mass suspended in the clear yolk of each egg, which slowly revolves, impelled by invisible fringes. After a time two black dots appear, and then, on more careful examination, the creature with the eyes has a small shell on its back, and will soon eat its way out of prison. The fry of the water-breathing shell-fish generally swim with little fins at first; even the juvenile oyster has a sort of fringed life-preserver which gives him a few days or hours of buoyant existence; and the sedentary limpets extend their colonies by emigration at the same tender age. The shell-fish called *Salpa*, which, inasmuch as they lead a floating life entirely, are allowed to dispense with the incumbrance of a shell, exhibit the faculty of producing eggs and the plant-like process of gemination alternately; the individuals of each order differing in form, and those produced by budding being united in chain-like groups till their family bond is broken by the agitation of the sea. These facts were first made known by the poet Chamisso, the writer of Peter Schlemihl's adventures; but it was many years before it came to be perceived that this "alternation of generations" was not a solitary instance, and probably only a modification of the common course of nature. In the salt-water tanks of the Zoological Society may be seen a minute zoophyte called the *Hydra tuba*, drooping with long silken arms. This creature is the larval form of the sea-jelly (*Cyanea aurita*); but instead of becoming a medusa, it buds off a succession of small medusæ, which go swimming about in the water, like small animated parasols, which once in a while grow up to be sea-jellies of respectable size, considering their limited accommodation.

The case which comes nearest to this in the vegetable kingdom is presented by ferns, which produce—not flowers, but—"fructification" on the back of the frond (usually), giving off an impalpable brown powder (*sporules*), from which young ferns may be raised by sprinkling it on moist peat soil or a bit of tile or sandstone covered with a small glass. The little plants thus produced are not truly ferns, but correspond rather to the flowers of ordinary plants, containing like them the germs and fertilising particles whose union forms an embryo.

These few illustrations, taken somewhat at random, will give scarcely any notion of the variety and marvellous character of the facts which Dr. Ogilvie has attempted to arrange. We shall not attempt to give any account of his views, because all who are desirous of knowing them will get the book itself. To the Darwinians the subject must be highly interesting, and we hope it will lead them to some practical suggestions for the amelioration of our race.

The doctrine established by Goethe, that leaves and organs of fructification were modifications of the same element, as shown by their mutual convertibility, is more difficult of application to the animal kingdom; yet there is every reason to believe that difference of sex is not essential and aboriginal, but that it arises in the course of development. This division of office must have "proved advantageous" at a very early period, for the principle of duality pervades all nature—"nothing in the world is single." In the vegetable communities the offices of life are still farther subdivided; the petals sustain the ornamental part, the green leaves take the culinary business, and the stamens and pistils attend to the multiplication of the species. So in the bee commonwealth, one class leads a life of philosophy and pleasure, another toils without enjoyment, and royalty alone perpetuates the race. The ants have adopted a similarly happy scheme, with the additional advantage of keeping cattle and slaves! If our ancestors were like them, how came they to lose their wisdom? It must have been "advantageous" to have a separate race to do all the work, and find pleasure in doing it, while the superior intelligences devoted themselves to love and war. Our Spartan helotism and American institutions have lamentably broken down, and even mercenary armies have mutinied—all which might have been avoided if special races or conditions of humanity could have been "raised," as by the ants, for particular purposes.

The Surgical Diseases of Women. By J. BAKER BROWN, F.R.C.S. (John W. Davis. pp. 410.)—This is the second edition, revised and enlarged, of a highly valuable surgical text-book on a most important class of diseases. The subject is treated with minute elaboration, and the illustrations are both complete and well executed.

We have also received: A pamphlet on *The Simplicity of the Creation. Concise View of a New Theory of the Solar System, the Tides, &c.* By W. Adolph. (C. Dolman.)—*Geology in Connection with Revelation; a Philosophic Tract.* By Henry B. EVANSON. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)

FICTION.

Trumps: a Novel. By GEO. WM. CURTIS. Splendidly illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 502. All for the Best: a Story of Quiet Life. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

City and Suburb. By F. G. TRAFFORD. 3 vols. London: Charles J. Skeet.

WE LEAD OFF WITH "TRUMPS," not as being the best game—that is, not as being the best novel we have read for a long time—but as introducing us to Transatlantic drawing-rooms and fashionable society with which we have very little acquaintance. Mr.

Curtis is not a new name in literature, being author of "Nile Notes of a Howadji," and several other works in light literature. In the present volume we have several clever sketches of American character, and a tale which may be read with interest, though perhaps it is a little prolix. The author makes no attempt at fine writing, which is saying much for him in these days of stilted paragraphs; his dialogues are clever, but he fails where he intends to be humorous, and is an indifferent hand at caricature. We would further object that he has crowded too many figures into his canvas, some of them unfinished, leaving one to doubt which are the principal characters. Nor are the characters always of a novel cast. Abel Newt, intended possibly as the hero of the story, the accomplished, handsome son of the wealthy New York merchant, begins life, like Norman Leslie, with an ambition; but his ambition does not aim at intellectual conquests—it is to be considered the chief of all the fashionable young men of his native city, to which his elegant figure and cultivated tastes in tailoring and upholstery give him some pretensions. He is domineering, impetuous, intriguing, unprincipled; and runs life's mad career, till he sinks into an ill-conditioned *roué*, a sot, a forger, and dies a violent death. His father, Boniface Newt, holds loose notions on mercantile morality, is ruined through his profligate son, and goes off the scene drivelling like a defeated Dombey. Lawrence Newt (Abel's uncle) is in every respect the opposite of his brother—high-minded, honourable, benevolent. He is a Brother Cheeryble, who does a great amount of good by stealth; promotes his clerks unexpectedly, and as unexpectedly raises his *protégés* to the dignity of junior partners. Mr. Van Boozenberg is the Quilp of the piece, without that worthy's boiled-rum predilections. Alfred Dinks is the soft young man of the party, who allows himself to be seduced by a crafty black-eyed Becky, in the person of Fanny Newt, Abel's sister, a woman with a heart of flint, and a temper of gall and wormwood when it is put out. Fanny believes that Alfred has great expectations, and sees in prospective a carriage and a country-seat. Alfred, on his side, has the notion that with Fanny he will receive her portion. The speculation is ruinous to both; they retire to a miserable home, where the husband degenerates into a maudlin sot, and the wife into a vixenish slattern.

The intrigues of Fanny and of the match-making mothers, Mrs. Newt and Mrs. Dinks, are well described. Aunt Dagon is an original, but a very disagreeable one. Aunt Martha, the woman in black, who believes herself a miserable sinner, and Mrs. Simcoe, the pious Wesleyan, who treasures up for long years the memory of a faithless lover, will suggest to the reader that he has met in with them somewhere before. The heroine of the tale is the beautiful heiress, Hope Wayne, who first stole the heart of the handsome lad Abel Newt, whom she held in her memory even in his days of sin, and whom she would have saved, if possible, when threatened with extinguishing ruin. The author has bestowed much pains upon her portrait, but leaves her at the close of his volume in a condition which will disappoint the generality of novel-readers—Hope Wayne still. We are sorry that she does not marry that fine fellow Arthur Merlin, the painter, who has loved her so truly in silence for long years. We thought it might come to this; but we suppose he is reconciled to his own ideal of Hope when he painted her as Diana, and beholding her thus transfigured exclaimed: "She is a goddess, and goddesses don't marry." To our notion the real hero and heroine of the novel are Lawrence Newt and Amy Waring—the straightforward, honourable, and benevolent merchant, and the gentle, unobtrusive, loving, and long-suffering maiden. It needs must that Amy should love Lawrence, and it needs must that Lawrence should love Amy. And though both long conceal their love, it must happen in the natural order of things that they should become husband and wife. There are a number of subordinate characters which we do not pause to particularise, but some of them are evidently portraits of honourables, generals, and rowdies. The chapter devoted to Channing in the pulpit, and that which relates the power of the preaching of the young minister Summerfield, must have been written by an eye-witness. The chapters relating to the return of a senator to Congress, when *débauché* Abel Newt was returned, and how these matters are managed, do not impress us very greatly in favour of democracy in America. With the few drawbacks already mentioned, we have read "Trumps" with great pleasure. The moral of the story, if moral is intended, is that those who hold the best hands in the game of life are not always those who come off winners. The most of Mr. Hoppin's illustrations are very excellent.

If "All for the Best" is a maiden effort, it is a very creditable one. We only fear that to many readers the "Story of Quiet Life" will be found very quiet indeed. Yet after perusing "Trumps," where all is bustle, intrigue, turmoil, and passion, it is a grateful anodyne. It abounds in pages of graceful writing; but there are not many, among the males at least, who will find any special delight in the description of Mrs. Sharrup's best plum-coloured silk dress cleaned and turned and made up again, notwithstanding the importance that these various operations held in the lady's mind, notwithstanding that "the family wash had to be put off on account of it," and that "the young men in the shop had sat down to cold meat and no pudding three days running." Perhaps the manner of developing the story, partly narrative and partly diary extracts, is not the most fascinating. For all this, we are bound to say that "All for the Best" will receive a true welcome, and that the "Story of a Quiet Life" will find readers in many a quiet home. Braeton is a very pleasant village, but one would

rather read about it than live in it, especially if one has a hole in his coat or a visible darn in his stockings. Miss Gabbatis is a very pleasant gossip, and chats as charitably as gossips can; but there are sensitive people who would rather not that their ways and works should form themes for the comments of that amiable teacher of music and rearer of pet kittens. Yet the little village is but an epitome of the great world, and from whence may be derived as weighty lessons in human nature. The great interest of the tale is centered in Stephen Roden, the manly, open-souled Stephen Roden, and the gentle and loving Maud Harcourt. The story of their simple wooing is gracefully and delicately told. The volumes have altogether a healthy tendency, and, while dealing occasionally with the dispensations of Providence and the great concerns of the soul, are altogether free from that mawkish sentimentality which disposes one to turn away from such considerations with feelings bordering upon aversion.

Mr. Trafford has, on more than one occasion, made his bow to the public, and by that difficult-to-please body has been received with favour. We doubt not but that the same favour will be extended to "City and Suburb" as was extended to "The Moors and the Fens," and "Too much Alone." It must be from innate dullness, and not from any fault on the part of the author, if we weary over his three volumes. His principal character is Alan Ruthven, whom we discover on the first page entering London "to make his fortune," but who is too proud to effect that object in a hurry. He must be humiliated and taught many a bitter lesson before we discover the better side of him. Hugh Elyot, Ruby the sister, and Ina the ward, of Ruthven, and a number of other persons more or less subordinate, and differing in type and character, enter into the picture, and are all sketched clearly and truthfully. It would be doing the author an injustice to attempt an analysis of "City and Suburb." Indeed, the task would not be an easy one, as the plot is somewhat complicated at times. Yet the whole is cleverly evolved, and we can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to dwellers in city and suburb both.

The Pearl of Orr's Island. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—The Pearl is as yet, we cannot say rough, but unfinished; we are to have more of her; and we hope to see her all in good time set daintily in golden delights, and with a jewel of a husband to bring out in relief her pale and delicate beauty. When Moses is twenty and Mara is seventeen, Mrs. Stowe promises to give us notice, and introduce us to them afresh. She assures us they will have some story to tell, and we shall be glad to read how it has fared with them. Mara, we shall hope, will not find life all bitter; and Moses, we shall trust, will do more than feast his eyes from Nebo—enter in fact the good land, and take his share of milk and honey. Mrs. Stowe's forte we conceive to be niggers—pious and impossible niggers: nevertheless she has a genuine humour, a power of description, and a pleasantly flowing pen, which are sure to procure her many readers; and if she mixes Scripture with commonplaces in an incongruous, not to say a profane manner, we are quite sure that her intention is good, and that her birthplace is more to blame for it than herself. But why should Mrs. Stowe take liberties with people's—even dramatic characters'—names? We see no advantage in calling *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, *Lecouvrier*; it looks very much like talking about that of which you know nothing. *Miss Johnson* would be very much hurt if you called her *Thompson*.

We have also received: The first two numbers of a serial edition of *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. Edited by Edw. Henri Todé; with illustrations drawn by by Charles Cattermole and engraved by J. Cooper. This reprint is the beginning of a new series, called "Our Home Library," and is published at the Penny Newsman Office, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.—Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have added to their series of novels a new edition of *Sylvan Holt's Daughter*. By Holme Lee.—*Orley Farm*. By Anthony Trollope. Part III. (Chapman and Hall.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

- Sketching Rambles; or, Nature in the Alps and Apennines.* By AGNES and MARIA E. CATLOW. 2 vols. London: James Hogg and Sons. pp. 742.
Alpine Byways; or, Light Leaves gathered in 1859 and 1860. By A LADY. London: Longmans. pp. 320.
Java; or, How to Manage a Colony. Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY. 2 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. pp. 642.
The Punjab and Delhi in 1857: being a Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjab was Saved and Delhi Recovered during the Indian Mutiny. By the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A. 2 vols. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons. pp. 761.

THIS IS NEITHER THE FIRST nor the twentieth time that the pile of books of travel before us for review has reminded us of the adventurous nature of the Anglo-Saxon race. Did their acuteness and accuracy equal their love of travelling and of writing, ours should be the richest geographical and ethnological literature in the world. Whether by land or by sea, in all corners of the world, in all latitudes and at all altitudes, our travellers may be found in search of sport, adventure, or science, climbing, sketching, firing guns, plying fishing-rods, plucking weeds, chipping rocks, dredging shores, staring at churches and at ladies—sometimes not very courteously—or, finally, pursuing that great occupation of the Englishman, killing time.

This very pile of books before us affords a remarkable proof of the versatility of the English traveller. The first volumes that come to hand are the "Sketching Rambles" of the Misses Catlow, two ladies

who have already distinguished themselves in the fields of science by a "Popular Conchology," a "Popular Botany," a "Popular Entomology," and a "Scripture Zoology." Having thus gone over the whole face of animated nature, and exhausted the treasures of the land and of the deep, from a lion to a flea, from a dandelion to a periwinkle, these ladies have sought to slake their ardent thirst for knowledge at the cool fountains of the Alpine and the Apennine hills. They have passed over Switzerland into Italy, and, after exploring the secrets of the Alps, have gazed on the blue Mediterranean and visited all the principal cities on its shores. The ground is not a new one; indeed, if any one had told us that it would be possible for two ladies to write even such an entertaining book as this about those well-known scenes, we should have regarded our interlocutor as somewhat too sanguine. In their very brief preface the authors declare that it has been their express intention to do no more than describe the scenery and the manners of the people, avoiding all allusion to those personal details which usually give such a disagreeable air of egotism to the narratives of travellers. This was a wise resolve; for it certainly is more interesting to know what impressions some grand piece of Alpine scenery created upon the mind of an intelligent observer, than to read querulous complaints about the badness of an omelette or the extortion of a *vetturino*.

In their descriptions of scenery the science of these ladies "crops out" (to use a geological term) at every step. They are great upon stratifications and upon rocks, and seldom fail to improve the occasion by giving the botanical names of the gems of the Alpine Flora. Thus, in describing the well-known "Roche Pleureuse" in the Val Moutiers, they insist upon telling you that it is of limestone; and when they add that it is "carpeted with the greenest" moss, one is lost in wonder that they did not specify the particular species of *Hypnum* or *Bryum* to which the cryptogamic covering should be attributed. It is in botany that their greatest strength evidently lies, and the manner in which they deck a little bit of their favourite science with an appropriate touch of sentiment is far from unamusing. The beautiful Alpine rose attracts their admiration, as fit to have "graced even the boudoir of our Queen;" but the glory of the mountain Flora is not to be dismissed without being called by her right name, *Rosa Alpina*. Again:

The innumerable flowers found in the month of June in these Alpine pastures made them appear a perfect garden, beds of them causing the meadows to glow with bright colour. Some were of a brilliant orange, as the *Helianthemum* (?) *vulgare*; others of a bright purple, as the *Geranium phœum*; an azure blue was given by the *Globularia cordifolia*; a deep blue by the *Gentiana acaulis*, which here and there grew in large patches; white and pink by various species of *Gnaphalium*; and towering above all were numbers of the Orchis tribe of many colours, from nearly white to the deep black of the *Orchis nigra*.

Now, although we by no means agree with those *liberals* in literature who would abolish not only all scientific terms, but every other word with whose use and value they are unacquainted, we really think that this scientific specification of the floral beauties of a landscape is as much out of place as would be the attempt of a novelist to realise a scene of love by describing a kiss or an embrace in anatomical phraseology.

In spite of all their science, however, there is a considerable amount of humour in these fair travellers, as many a quaint touch descriptive of the people they met with on their travels will testify.

At the table d'hôte at Bâle we had met an American family, who amused us much by finding fault with everything on the table and in the house, contrasting them with the superior hotels in the "States." It so happened that they travelled in the same diligence with us the next day, and we alighted together at Moutiers. We then asked them what they thought of the scenery through which we had passed, fearing they might contrast it unfavourably with some American gorge with which they were familiar; but to our great delight and surprise they all expressed themselves highly gratified, and the elder lady of the party concluded by exclaiming, "The Rhine is a fool to it."

It is perhaps to be regretted that their love of scientific reality did not incline them to a severer standard in dealing with the legends of the lands through which they passed. A very little historical inquiry might have saved them from writing a great deal of nonsense about William Tell and his belongings, as it is now quite decided that accurate inquiry has melted that hero and the tyrant Gessler into thin air, only to be revived upon the operatic and historic stage, or upon the canvas of highly imaginative painters. Taking it for all in all, however, these ladies have managed to produce two very charming and entertaining volumes, which are (it may be added) extremely well printed, and beautifully illustrated with a number of well-executed chromo-lithographs, after drawings by the authors. As a specimen of style, we add the description of the partial ascent of Mont Blanc by this scientific and adventurous pair:

We were now on Mont Blanc, though it was but a single step up his mighty side; and when we had rested, our good-natured guide persuaded us that we should be ashamed to confess we had not set our foot on this glacier now we were so very near, so we toiled on through the wood for about half a mile further, the path being carried over roots of trees and rocks; it was very steep, more like a broken staircase than a path; however, with his assistance, and the help also of four stout maidens who insisted on accompanying us, carrying crampons, alpenstocks, a hatchet and a ladder, we in time reached the edge of the moraine, at a considerable height from the valley, greatly fatigued and out of breath, though our stout attendants were as calm and cool as though they were walking in the plain. We looked upon the crampons, the hatchet, and ladder with a smile, and wondered what mighty feats we were expected to perform with them. When we reached the top of the moraine we were lost in astonishment: below us was a sea of ice, similar to the Mer de Glace, extending many miles both up and down the mountain, with the surface all rent and torn: on our left were the great pyramids, pinnacles, and icebergs we had seen from the "Pavillon," which looked still more gigantic now, and of an exquisite form

and colour, against the dark background of rock. From our position we saw more clearly that they are formed by the steep descent of that part of the glacier, cracking the surface as it bends over. Their exterior is not by any means smooth, but beautifully frosted with all sorts of devices, and hollowed out into fantastic caverns and holes, the colour of which is a deep blue. On the other side of the glacier the mountain rose, clothed with trees, rearing its top into the skies in the form of those mighty aiguilles which are so characteristic of Mont Blanc. Never had we looked on a scene of greater sublimity and beauty. But our attention was in time called to the girls, who had descended the moraine whilst we stood at the top, and were busy on the glacier itself; the hatchet was used to cut steps up the sides of the ice, the ladder was laid across from the moraine as a means of communication, and the crampons were ready to place on our feet, for they felt sure we should be persuaded to cross the glacier and descend on the other side. We were therefore conducted down the moraine, which was no easy task, for it was very steep, and very soft, a mixture of mud and great stones which gave way under our feet; but our careful guides did not let us take a step without first ascertaining that each was tolerably safe. When we had crossed the ladder, and stood on the ice, we found it utterly impossible to retain an upright posture, and as it was useless to think of walking across (for we were already much fatigued), we declined the crampons; then, after looking round for some time, listening to the low gurgling noise made by the river within, as it hurried through its prison to gain the valley below, and hearing one avalanche high up on the mountain, we felt that we had indeed set our feet on Mont Blanc for the last time, and prepared to return, feeling sure that this wonderful picture would never be erased from our memory. We amused our guide by hazarding the conjecture that we had made the last "ascent of Mont Blanc" for that season, to which he agreed, laughing heartily at our idea.

The authoress of "Alpine Byways" is evidently made of sterner stuff than the Misses Catlow. She is to be satisfied with nothing short of the summits of lofty mountains, and her recorded feats, in the company of her husband, her son, and the well-known Chamouni guide, Michael Alphonse Couttet, quite entitle her to be enrolled a member of the Alpine Club. Her book is, however, thoroughly feminine; it is written in a fresh, sparkling style, which never wearies or lags, and never degenerates into commonplace. In proof of what a capital climber this lady is, let us cite her description of the ascent of the Schilthorn:

Our way now became rough, over loose stones and shale, which gave way under the feet: then we crossed a bed of snow, succeeded by another rapid ascent to the lower point. Here the view was very grand and extensive. Nothing could exceed the glorious beauty of the mountains on the further side of the Lauterbrunnen valley, as they stood before us during the whole walk; while nearer attractions were not wanting—the flowers scattered around our path were lovely, and we also found pretty specimens of crystals among the rocks.

The summit was still considerably above us, united to our present position by a narrow and very rugged *arête*, along which we passed, skirting the snow on one side, while on the other the rocks descended precipitously below us. D— led the way up the last steep scramble, and stood triumphantly on the top to welcome us. We were astonished at the magnificence of the surrounding panorama, and rejoiced in having accomplished the ascent thus early in the day, before a cloud had risen to dim the glorious beauty of such a scene of dreamlike splendour. Every mountain stood out distinctly: the distant Titlis, quite defined in the far east; the Faulhorn and Wetterhorn guarding the valley of Grindelwald; and the numerous snowy summits of the Oberland uniting with the range in the foreground, which extended in a line of ever-varying beauty, from the Jungfrau to the Tschingelhorn, and overshadowed the deep valley of Lauterbrunnen. Farther on, to the right, the Blumli Alp was lovely in the bright sunshine. Then the Altels, and mountains above the Gemmi; with the Great Combin in the far distance, which rose beyond the valley of the Rhone. The Wildstrubel and Wildhorn, with their glaciers, marked the position of the Rawyl Pass, a district with which we hoped soon to be better acquainted. Comparatively at our feet, a spur from the Schilthorn descended to the Kienthal, from whence mingled hill and valley stretched down to the Lake of Thun, where, gleaming in sunshine, the chateau and buildings of the town were clearly seen. Immediately opposite to us on that side, the wall-like precipices of the Schilthorn shut out the valley towards Interlachen. Although the sun had now become powerful, the air was fresh and cool. For two hours we enjoyed the most delightful rest, while endeavouring to impress upon our minds the principal features of the lovely panorama. It was indeed one of those "things of beauty," of which the remembrance might be cherished as "a joy for ever."

This lady, however, takes what is, in our opinion, a very sensible view of what may be termed dangerous ascents. To those acquainted with the history of modern Alpine adventure, the initial "Professor T." will be no mystery:

Professor T— has already shown what startling deeds may be accomplished by the energy and determination of a dauntless spirit, combined with great physical power; but calm consideration raises doubts whether such ardour may not be carried too far, especially when by its indulgence valuable lives are imperilled for no adequate object.

The question left undecided here is, What is an adequate object?

Mr. Money whisks us off from the cool glaciers of the Alps, and sets us down under the burning sun of Java. His book is a solid and substantial one in every respect, and although we may not subscribe to all his doctrines about India, or admit that the mode of treatment by which the Dutch have developed the resources of Java would be found absolutely efficacious in India, we are much indebted to Mr. Money for the very great amount of useful information imparted in a most agreeable manner. The high tribute of admission which he renders to the memory of General Van den Bosch, the late Governor-General and Commissary-General of British India, is, we believe, entirely merited. To this great statesman may, we think, be fairly attributed the regeneration, nay, the development, of Java.

A quarter of a century ago Java was, and had been for many years, in a condition similar to the present chronic state of India. Poverty, crime, and dissatisfaction among the Natives, failing means and general discontent among the Europeans, a large debt and yearly deficit in the income of the country, both trade and revenue at the same low figure per head of the population, and absence of good feeling between European and Native, existed in Java, till 1832, as they now exist in India.

A new system was then inaugurated, which, in twenty-five years, quadrupled the revenue, paid off the debt, changed the yearly deficit to a large yearly surplus, trebled the trade, improved the administration, diminished crime and litigation, gave peace, security, and affluence to the people, combined the interests of European and Native, and, more wonderful still, nearly doubled an Oriental population, and gave contentment with the rule of their foreign conquerors to ten millions of a conquered Mussulman race. The only English aim it did not attain was, what the Dutch had no wish to secure, the religious and intellectual elevation of the Native. But those benefits were all obtained by means not only compatible with that object, but which have involuntarily operated in that direction, and have so far produced a firmer and more natural basis for future improvement than is shown by any of the results of our educational and missionary efforts in India.

It is to the development of the culture system that Mr. Money attributes the prosperity of Java, the chief results of which are described as being a revenue more than quadrupled, a deficit converted into an immense surplus, an inefficient public service raised into a highly efficient one, imports more than trebled and exports more than quadrupled, crime diminished, population nearly doubled, and individual prosperity so much increased, that the Javanese may be said to be "the richest peasantry in the East." Well may Mr. Money say, "Let any statesman among his peers, whose measures have produced larger results for the good of his country and for the welfare of the people under his rule, bear away the palm from General Van den Bosch."

To enter with anything like detail into Mr. Money's elaborate exposition of the present system of government in Java would be somewhat beyond our province as a literary journal. With regard to his sanguine expectation of its certain success if applied to India, we must be permitted to doubt whether that part of the case is quite clear. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the effects of a long course of misgovernment and of pernicious interference with the East India Company could pass away in a moment, it must never be forgotten that any plan for developing the resources of India, increasing the prosperity of her peoples, and winning their love to the British name, is antagonistically opposed to the traditional policy of the British Government. To impoverish, to excite hatred, to give opportunities for the machinations of the great political intriguers of the world, such has been the meaning of every act which has manifested what is most absurdly and illogically termed our Indian policy. This is why our hold on India is so weak; this is why we were so nearly extirpated from the land but a very short time ago; this is why the crowning crime of all, the betrayal of Afghanistan, was sanctioned by the House of Commons, and the forgery committed to hide it pronounced to be an unfit subject for inquiry.

Another great reason why the principles which regulate the Dutch government of Java are not applicable to the government of India by the English, is that the Dutch never interfere in the matter of religion, and the English always do. This, indeed, has been by crafty politicians used as our most potent lever of misgovernment.

We cannot pursue this subject further, but for the present content ourselves with a picture of life in Java which will serve to show that the *ars vivendi* is not altogether misunderstood there:

The European houses in Java are all built with deep front and back verandas, joined, through the centre of the house, by a wide, open gallery, with rooms on each side. The usual sitting room in the evening is the front veranda, in which, always brilliantly lighted up, the family collect after dinner to receive visits. The whole interior of the house is lit with argand lamps, an unusual number of which give light to the apartment in which the family are sitting, eight hanging and four moderator lamps frequently burning in the front veranda alone. Driving at night along the streets of Batavia, in the European quarter, you are carried past a succession of such houses, lighted as if for an illumination, with the family visible in the front veranda, a short distance from the road, all, quite regardless of lookers on, engaged in their usual occupations, some reading, some working, and others talking.

The usual dinner hour is half-past six, and from eight till eleven are the visiting hours. At certain houses there are fixed evenings in the week for general reception, but a visit is always welcome on other days, when the family are at home. The custom is for young men, after dinner, to drive along the streets, whence, observing which of their friends' houses are lighted up, they are enabled, without the trouble of previous inquiry, and without giving offence to those whose houses are passed by, to determine where their evenings may be spent.

I was astonished to find that the English in Batavia apparently looked upon their residence in the island with pleasure, and did not consider it necessary to abuse the country, or to bewail their exile from England. Some even, of large Oriental experience went so far as to say that, for a Dutch burgher, Java was the earthly paradise, and that, although strangers do not there possess the same advantages as Dutchmen, it was a more agreeable abode, and both as healthy and as profitable for Englishmen as British India. One English gentleman, indeed, who had long lived in Batavia, was indignant at any comparison with Calcutta, saying that during three weeks there spent he had never been able to breathe comfortably; but he only laughed when I suggested that the reason might be, that he had inhaled mephitic air so long as to be unable to endure a purer atmosphere.

We add two other little cabinet pictures; one of the performance of nautch girls, and the other of a stag hunt.

The nautch was danced by six of the Regent's private Bayadères, in a manner differing from that of the dancing girls in India, slower, and chiefly consisting of a series of graceful positions and of movements of the arms and hands. Instead of remaining on one spot, they moved slowly in two bodies about the room, performing a series of pantomimic dramas. Of those we saw, the prettiest was a scene representing six brothers, who in one of the civil wars had taken opposite sides, and who, meeting in battle, described their contending emotions of brotherly love and duty to their respective parties. The manner in which they pointed their arrows at each other, and then let them drop from natural affection, would not have discredited the boards of her Majesty's Theatre. The dress of these Bayadères is pretty; a kind of gold tiara is worn on the head; a gold corset, tight over the hips, drawn in at the waist, and crossing the breast

just under the arms, leaves the shoulders and bust free; the Malay petticoat or sarong, folded close round the body, shows the movements of the lower limbs, and falls below the calf, and the naked feet and arms are set off with a few bracelets and bangles. The dancing girls were young, with lithe graceful forms, and with as pretty faces as the ugly Malay type of countenance admits of. The musical performers, who, in India, destroy all illusion by banging their discordant instruments close behind the dancer, and obtruding their dirty persons on the scene, are in Java kept out of sight, and the dancers have the stage to themselves. The music, which mostly consists of slow movements on large metal harmonicons, is well modulated and pleasing. Altogether the Regent of Bandong's nautch was by far the best I have seen in the East.

We were fortunate also in seeing, at Bandong, one of the grand autumn stag hunts peculiar to the Preanger. Most of the Europeans in the neighbourhood, whether official or otherwise, joined in the sport, together with about five hundred mounted Natives, including the Regent himself, and almost every Native official of the regency, and large numbers of the peasantry. Many of the horses were of Arab or Australian blood, though the great majority of the Natives rode mere Java ponies, and all were ridden without stirrups, and either barebacked, or with a mere pad. Each man carried by his side the goluck, or Java knife, some two feet long, like a short sword.

We rode in detached groups over a large grassy plain, and whenever a deer, buck, or doe started out of the long grass, the nearest group rode at it. The running was taken up by every group the game came near, till it was caught and cut down, by the first man who could succeed in striking it across the back with his knife. The head and neck are the sporting perquisite of the man who cuts it down; the body belongs to the Regent as lord of the country and of the game. Every man in the field rode as fairly and independently as an English farmer, regardless of any rank but the Regent's; European and Native jostled and hustled for the first cut, in good humour and without rudeness, but the Natives' horses were so good, and they rode so well and so boldly, that not a single European there got ahead. Between 8 a.m. and noon we killed forty-nine deer of the large Scotch red-deer kind; but I was told that the number was much smaller than usual, and that at these grand hunts, which occur periodically in September and October, after the grass has been burnt, there have been sometimes hundreds killed in a day.

We are loth to reopen the bloody page of the Indian mutiny, and there is little in Mr. Cave-Browne's two handsome volumes to induce us to do so. Is it not a tale that is told? Had this narrative been the first in the field, it would have been very welcome; for, though we dissent from many of the opinions which are expressed, and the conclusions which are drawn, it must be admitted that Mr. Cave-Browne's volumes form as complete a *résumé* of the accepted facts as can be found anywhere. Had there been anything new, it would still have been welcome *pro tanto*, especially as his position of Assistant-Chaplain at the Bengal Presidency and Chaplain of the Punjab Moveable Column in 1857 must have given him some special opportunities for observation. As it is, we have a difficulty in perceiving the purpose of the publication at this late period; further than the reason he himself assigns in the preface—the persuasion of too partial friends who have advised him to expand into two rather bulky volumes some telling papers on the mutiny which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Considering the fact that Mr. Cave-Browne is a clergyman, and that time enough has certainly now lapsed to allow the hottest blood to cool, we must confess that we would rather that these pages should have betrayed less of the sanguine colour which soiled the pages of almost every book which appeared when men's minds were full of anger. Fewer of such phrases as "fiends in the shape of men," and the like, would, in our estimation, have better become a Christian minister. We observe, moreover, that while he deplores the "tones of exaltation" with which Mr. Cooper, of Umritsur, described his wholesale massacre of the 26th N.I. at Ujnalla, he approves of the act, and contends that Mr. Cooper was driven to it by the necessity of his position. Does it not strike him that the mind which could gloat with satisfaction upon the slaughter of five hundred fellow-creatures was very unlikely to be a calm or just judge of the necessities of any position? and it is from Mr. Cooper alone that the grounds for this justification can be obtained.

The Africans at Home. By the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A. (Longmans. pp. 396.)—This book is a condensation. Mr. Macbrair has travelled in Africa, East and West, but he did not penetrate far into the interior; he has, therefore, in his incorporation of his personal experiences with the researches of others, not spoken in the first person singular, but has entered into a self-made partnership with his authorities, and uses the plural "we." His object has been to present a readable, amusing, and not over-learned work upon a subject of which nearly everybody just now likes to hear something; and we think he has succeeded. Those who enjoy skinning over travels, and who wish for no very solid knowledge or information, will find his book suffice for their wants. It contains selections from the experiences of all African travellers, from Mungo Park and Bruce to Livingstone and Du Chaillu. The Gorilla, the Esau of monkeys, has a few words devoted to him, and his portrait is given in the very first style of ugliness. There are, moreover, illustrations of things in general, borrowed from "those works from which much of the narrative has been gleaned, so that they may be regarded as correct drawings." The author or compiler has "tried to coliven" his "style by the insertion of authentic anecdotes;" and we feel bound to admit that he has shown considerable knowledge of human nature in culling with that view a few which just border on indelicacy—as that of the native ladies who expressed a curiosity, originating perhaps in an anatomical turn of mind, to see Mungo Park in a state of nature. Nor does he omit, when opportunity offers, to say a few words upon the nudity, or all-but-nudity, of African females. However, the opportunity does not occur so often as to enable us to offer any encouragement to prurient fancies. On the whole, the incidents appear to be well selected, and the facts mentioned such as are worthy to be remembered.

Ups and Downs; or, Incidents of Australian Life. By HORACE EARLE. (A. W. Bennett. pp. 356.)—Mr. Earle introduces his readers to Australian life, not of the year 1861, which is much the same as that in Eng-

land, but of a few years ago. He trusts that those "who are so patient as to accompany him to the end of his volume" "will obtain both information and amusement." It depends, of course, upon what information they want, and what may be their notions of amusement, whether they derive any benefit from Mr. Earle's stories or not; but, though we are doubtful about the utility, we think there are those who will find diversion in "Ups and Downs." There is slang, cursing and swearing, love-making, marrying and giving in marriage, practical joking, murder, revenge, and madness; and this sort of thing pleases some, thrills others, and horrifies others—and there are people who like to be horrified, even if it is not done artistically. We have not a very high idea of Mr. Earle's artistic powers; but what he says he says as one who speaks from experience and without affectation. The flimsiest story, we should say—for we do not pretend to have read all—is "Harry Christmas;" but "The Potato Salesman" runs it close. There is, however, a practicality and a probability about the latter which are redeeming features. The most pretentious is "The Stockman;" it is neither much better nor much worse than stories of the kind in general—and very like them.

Roman Candles. By W. H. WILLS. (Chapman and Hall, pp. 247.)—This is yet another of the many agreeable series of papers which have been taken out of that gold-mine of light periodical literature which is conducted by Mr. Charles Dickens, and is held "by the general" to be edited by the author of these very papers. He himself modestly describes them as twenty stereoscopic slides of modern Rome. They make no pretence to political sagacity, and "contribute not even a crochet to what has been called the 'Roman Question.'" They are, however, none the less admirable, none the less amusing, on that account. Mr. Wills has a quick eye and a ready pen; he sketches with his pen as a Frith or a Leech does with his pencil; and the results are very life-like, very artistic, and very humorous little pictures. Of all the *All the Year Round* series, this is not the least delightful.

We have also received: A pamphlet entitled *Arctic Voyages: a Lecture.* By the Rev. Samuel Haughton, F.T.C.D. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Free Labour in the West Indies. W. G. SEWELL. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. New York: Harper and Brothers. pp. 325.

FREE LABOUR, OR SLAVE?—that is the question: whether it is better for a man to pay for proffered service, like a Christian, or to take whips against a gang of "niggers," and deliberately thrash it out of them? We are not to inquire whether it is better for a man's conscience here and comfort hereafter; whether it is more consonant with justice, more reconcilable with morality, and more compatible with religious profession; but simply whether, in a commercial point of view, it would not be found more advantageous. Cheapness is next to godliness: whatever is cheap is right. Religion and morality are the handmaids of commerce; wherever she penetrates, rum-bottle in hand, down go heathenism and savagery before her, and in their place spring up moral and material progress. It must be confessed that when commerce makes one of her descents upon a new country, in the shape of a shipful of settlers or traders, the material progress is usually in favour, not of the aborigines, but of the new-comers; the moral is perhaps equally shared between them, and it may be this division of what as a whole would be small that causes it to be indiscernible. But not to commercial eyes; they can see it distinctly enough: what more morality can be required than plenty of capital and a well-stocked labour market? If there be a heaven on earth, it is this, it is this. They judge of morality with all the discernment of the showman who invites "the pretty little dears what pays their money" to "come up," and warns off "them dirty little rascals what hasn't got any." What can be more moral than the possession of capital; what more immoral than the want of it? It is not wonderful, then, that any one who views the question of emancipation as a commercial one should find it very evident "that a system which would bring inevitable ruin for that portion of a population which controls the elements of civilisation cannot contribute to the moral or material progress of a country." And that is the opinion of Mr. Sewell. He will not admit the argument of the abolitionists, that "depreciation of property is as nothing compared with a depreciation of morality." If freedom pays, then freedom is good; if slavery, then slavery. It is not for us to argue the point: we leave that to the genius of universal emancipation so soon as events across the Atlantic shall cease to occupy his attention, for just now he must be on the tenter hooks of expectancy. We have only to mention what is Mr. Sewell's opinion. Nor is he by any means singular in his opinion. To say nothing of more eminent persons, he has the loud-tongued support of Mr. R. H. Helper, who not long since disclaimed altogether the idea of advocating abolition on any grounds of religion, morality, or philanthropy. The dollar is the only test in these questions; and so Mr. Sewell applies the dollar test to British emancipation in the West Indies. Mr. Sewell's volume consists of a series of letters originally published in the *New York Times*, and now revised and enlarged. He considers that the territorial and other differences between the Slave States of America and the West India Islands are such as to preclude any inference as to the probable working of free labour in the former from its results in the latter; and his view has been "to give, as free from comment as possible, such statistical and other information concerning the West Indian populations, their habits and customs, their industry, their commerce, and their government, as he has been able to procure from reliable sources, or to gain by personal observation."

Supposing a black man to be made in all respects like a white, to be of like passions and like impulses, to be equally capable of pleasure and pain from the same circumstances—to differ from him indeed in colour, and nothing else—it is difficult to conceive how the cheapness of slave labour, in comparison to free, ever came to be maintained; nothing but habit can account for the preference. To be sure, if cotton-raising is as easy as was represented not long ago by a rev. gentleman in a letter to a contemporary, so that you have only to make a little hole with the heel of your boot, put in the seed, have a large crop in about a fortnight, and send your wife and little boy to pick it, which they will do as readily and as willingly as they would gather strawberries—why, even a slave might do such light work well enough; but if the production of cotton and sugar be, as we believe it to be, toil that, as much as if not more than any other, bows the back and tries the sinews, and searches out the very heart and reins, then give us the man who can boast that he is free, who calls no man master save One, who labours for himself and those he loves, who has a wife that may not be torn from his arms, and children that may not be sold into captivity. It is true, you must pay him wages; but his superior energy more than makes it up to you, whilst he fills his own belly, clothes his own nakedness, provides his own shelter, pays his own doctor, and buries his own dead. And when he goes the way of all flesh, you have no cause to mourn for him; it is nothing out of your pocket; another will soon step into his place: for in the battle of life, as in other battles, men "close up" as a comrade falls. The one thing needful is, of course, plenty of labour; but wherever there is carcase there will be no lack of eagles: let there be capital, and labour will smell it; make it but worth labour's while, and labour will flock from the east and the west under the sting of *λπίς ἀναδότης*, for even negroes are susceptible of hunger, and blackamoors are not blind to the charms of wages. The labour market of Barbados is over-stocked, but that is far from the case with the other islands; Jamaica in particular suffers from lack of it, and to this cause principally, and not to Emancipation, Mr. Sewell attributes the present decay of the island. There were other causes for its first decline—extravagance, non-residence, employment of overseers and attorneys, and all the evils which attend absenteeism; and so far was the 1st August 1834 from being the date of Jamaica's downfall, that Mr. Sewell asserts, with great show if not proof of correctness, that for twelve years (or thereabouts) previously the island had been to all intents and purposes bankrupt. Resident, careful, hard-working proprietors, he maintains, can and do even now make handsome fortunes, with sugar at one-third of the price which it commanded sixty years ago; and yet, says he, "I know of no country in the world where prosperity, wealth, and a commanding position have been so strangely subverted and destroyed, as they have been in Jamaica, within a brief space of sixty years."

It has been often asserted that the African is a lazy dog and won't work; upon that hear Mr. Sewell:

I am sick of the statement so constantly and so thoughtlessly repeated; that the African won't work. This, of course, is not said of Barbados, for its labour market is overstocked; but it is said of other islands where land is plentiful and labour scarce. Won't work? Why should they work for the planter, and bind themselves to a new tyranny? Where is the moral obligation that chains them for ever to the serfdom of estate labour? Why should they work for a master when they can work more profitably for themselves, and enjoy at the same time a perfect independence? Why should they work for any one who does not take the trouble to point out a single advantage to be gained in his service? Would an American work for another on any such terms? I have shown that the negro has grave faults of character—faults which, unchecked, must affect the prosperity of a country in which the labouring population are of African descent; but I do believe that, under a wiser system of plantation management than that practised in most of the colonies, and with more extended education, these faults would be speedily eradicated. I cannot doubt that, if the governing classes in the West Indies had pursued a more liberal policy than they have done, if they had consulted in some degree the interest and the welfare of the people upon whom their own prosperity largely depended, the success of emancipation at the present day would be so securely and so widely established that no misrepresentation could possibly conceal it.

The condition of the coloured population of Barbados demonstrates, on the whole, that they lack neither industry nor natural intelligence. The habit of labour, after all, is an acquired one; and no man, white or black, will really work where necessity does not exist. I have watched with great interest Barbadian labourers going to work, and their light, elastic step and cheerful faces indicate the very opposite of lazy dispositions. If their moral progress falls short of what the Abolitionist would ask us to believe, it is, doubtless, owing as much to the want of properly directed educational efforts as to any other cause. The masses are certainly no worse than they were under slavery; while those who had the intelligence, industry, and energy to rise, have risen to positions of competence, independence, and wealth which they never could have attained and enjoyed under any other than a free system.

Of course, if the African won't work for the planter, it comes to much the same thing as if he won't work at all, so long as the land is in planters' possession; and there seems but a poor chance of Jamaica and the other islands becoming prosperously solvent until either the land pass altogether into African possession, which would be a sorry sight to see, or the scales of prejudice fall from the planter's eyes, and the African appear to him, as to Wilberforce and others, only a darker-complexioned man and more strongly perfumed brother.

However, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which they have to contend, the West India Islands have, according to Mr. Sewell's calculations, improved, and not retrograded, under the system of free labour. Indeed, it would appear that for persons of capital there are many worse investments than the purchase of a large estate in even poor, ruined, broken-down, abused Jamaica. They had better, nevertheless, be careful to take their own labour with them. It

would be a good plan to charter the *Great Eastern* for that purpose, and carry over in her a cargo of Indian coolies. At least, if what is good for Trinidad would also be good for Jamaica (and there is no sufficient reason for doubting it), that would be the best course; for we read:

But, now that it has been fairly and fully tested, the advantages to the colony of this importation of Indian labour are so thoroughly established, that no one who visits Trinidad in 1859, after having seen her and known her in 1846, can hesitate to believe that not only has the island been saved from impending ruin, but a prospect of future prosperity has been opened to her such as no British island in these seas ever before enjoyed under any system, slave or free. I am speaking of a fact which is apparent to every one who walks the streets of Port-of-Spain, or surveys the splendid picture of cultivation which the Naparima counties present. There, for miles and miles, you can travel over undulating land, rich with waving fields of sugar-cane. The smoke from a hundred chimneys indicates the prevalent use of steam, and strangely contrasts with the purely tropical aspect of the country, checked as it is with dense masses of shrub or groves of mango, and fenced in with rows of gigantic palm. The story that every Naparima planter tells is, that within the last ten years he has greatly extended and improved the cultivation of his estate, and has doubled his produce. It is a story you can well believe, if, during crop season, you enter the mills and see an average of from six to eight hogheads of sugar daily manufactured in each. This extension of culture—fully borne out by facts and statistics—is increasing every year, and the consequence is that every year the proprietors are demanding more and more labour. It is to be hoped that they will continue to be supplied through the means of a system beneficial alike to the labourer and his employer, and that the outcry raised against coolie immigration will not be allowed to prevail.

Mr. Sewell defends coolie immigration from British India against all the accusations which have been lavished upon it, and from his long defence we select a few extracts:

Private speculation has no directing voice in the scheme. It was not started for the aggrandisement of the planter, but to stimulate his prostrate energies, to benefit coolie as much as Creole, and to multiply resources that slavery, during long years of sore trial, was powerless to develop. The immigrants, then, are under the close surveillance of Government, and no planter, were he so disposed, can wrong them with impunity. A superintendent, or agent general, of immigrants is appointed, and is invested with special powers. He acts on behalf of the Government as the immigrant's protector. He indentures them to their employers; keeps a register, with the names and other particulars of both parties to the contract; provides food for those immigrants who are not employed immediately on their arrival; sees that husbands are not separated from wives, or children from parents; visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates; and is required to obtain from the planters quarterly returns, in which the increase by birth and decrease by death of the labourers on each estate, with other specified particulars, must be fully stated. The reports are transmitted to the Government by the agent general. This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill-used by his employer, or that the accommodation or medical attendance to which he is entitled is bad or insufficient.

The coolies are imported from Madras and Calcutta at a general expense to the colony—to meet which a duty has been imposed upon rum—and at a special cost to the employer of about 25 dollars per head. The law provides for their free return after they have completed the term of industrial residence for which they were indentured. They are perfectly free men and women, and at their own option leave the squalid filth and misery in which they have been accustomed to live, on a promise, guaranteed by Government, of a free passage to the West Indies, certain employment, and fair remuneration for their services. Upon arriving here they have no thought or care about the future. They are immediately provided for. They live on the estates rent free in comfortable cottages; if sick, they receive medical attendance without charge; and their wages are five times more than they could earn at home. The physical appearance of a crowd of coolie immigrants returning to India attests the beneficial results to themselves of an industrial residence in Trinidad. Instead of being a set of naked, half-starved, gibbering savages, ready to eat any dead, putrid animal, fish, flesh, or fowl, that lay in their path, they are clothed, sleek and well fed, strong and able-bodied, speaking English with tolerable accuracy, and looking the intelligent people that they really are. I have seen them arrive and I have seen them depart, and speak from actual observation. After they are landed from the ship, not only families, but people from the same district, are kept together; their wants are immediately cared for, and the prospects of work and wages being certain, their condition is far more comfortable and encouraging than that of the mass of Irish immigrants who arrive every week in the city of New York. So jealously does the Imperial Government watch over the interests of the coolies, that no more than 350 or 360 can be carried in a first-class ship. They are not more crowded than steerage passengers in an ocean steamer—not half so crowded as a regiment in a troop-ship going to the East—and the mortality among them, considering their wretched and impoverished condition when placed on board, is inconsiderable. During the voyages from Madras this year the deaths among the coolies have only amounted to three quarters per cent.

The per-centage of mortality is rather inconvenient, as it might lead one to suppose that seventy-five persons out of every hundred died on the voyage—a proportion which it would not be too much to describe as pretty tolerable. However, we take it to mean three-quarters of a coolie, and there is then reason to hope that the surviving quarter is well taken care of on arriving at Trinidad. We cannot do better, in dismissing an interesting book which bears evidence of careful inquiry and truthful representation, than quote some of his concluding remarks. He says:

Jamaica, in 1860, and she only in the one particular of sugar-cultivation, is the single British island whose industry and enterprise remain, as we are told they formerly were, exhausted and paralysed.

Again:

In the exports I have made mention of sugar only; but if all other articles of commerce be included, and a comparison be instituted between the import and export trade of the colonies of Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and Antigua under slavery, and their trade under freedom, the annual balance in favour of freedom will be found to have reached already fifteen millions of dollars at the very lowest estimate.

This large increase in the trade of four out of the five principal West India colonies is sufficient, I think, to demonstrate (were there no other evidence at

hand) that free labour, with which four have prospered, cannot alone be held responsible for the decline of the fifth.

And:

Freedom, when allowed fair play, injured the prosperity of none of these West India colonies. It saved them from a far deeper and more lasting depression than any they have yet known. It was a boon conferred upon all classes of society: upon planter and upon labourer: upon all interests: upon commerce and agriculture—upon industry and education—upon morality and religion. And if a perfect measure of success remains to be achieved, let not freedom be condemned; for the obstacles to overcome were great, and the workers were few and unwilling. Let it be remembered that a generation, born in the night of slavery, has not yet passed away, and that men who were taught to believe in that idol and its creations still control the destinies of these distant colonies. Reluctantly they learnt the lesson forced upon them; slowly their opposition yielded to the dawning of conviction; but now that the meridian of truth has been reached, we may hope that light will dispel all the shadows of slavery, and confound the logic of its champions when they falsely assert that emancipation has ruined the British Islands.

It is an American who speaks, and an American is too near of kin not to have keen eyes for the defects of Britishers.

Essays and Observations on Natural History, Physiology, Psychology, and Geology. By JOHN HUNTER, F.R.S. Being his Posthumous Papers on those Subjects, arranged and revised, with Notes. To which are added the Introductory Lectures on the Hunterian Collection of Fossil Remains, delivered in the Theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., D.C.L., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London: J. Van Voorst. 1861.

THESE VOLUMES are as remarkable for their romantic history as for the singular value of their contents. Time and fire, the hand of the spoliator and the cunning of a treacherous executor, had nearly succeeded in blotting them out from among the records of science. For nearly forty years they have been concealed from the knowledge of all but two men—the one who destroyed the original MSS. and, as he thought, annihilated all trace of his craft; the other who carefully and reverently pored in secret over the copies which his affection and zeal had preserved, but who abstained out of a sorrowing regard for the character of their unworthy destroyer from giving them to the world until death had removed the principal actors from the scene.

It was the fate of John Hunter, as it has been of many other great men, to climb painfully, and with the unremitting labour which unfailingly accompanies if it does not constitute genius, to the loftiest heights of scientific eminence, and, having reached that summit of greatness on which he stood alone, and to which no other physiologist of his age ever attained, to die almost at the first moment that he gained sight of his Pisgah. He died suddenly in the midst of his greatest labours, while still planning and beginning to accomplish great works in natural history, in embryology, and in teratology which should sum up and embrace in one view the results of years of isolated investigations and lonely labour, of observations in the field, in the dead-house, in the dissecting room, in the hospital ward; which should describe things as he saw them related and bound together by grand laws of unity and diversity which, standing on the mound of a lifetime of researches, he already traced and foreshadowed, in advance of all other men of his time. It seems impossible now to say how much science has lost of grand generalisations, and how much England has lost of national glory, by the sudden stroke which cut off Hunter in the prime of his life, and at the moment when he was ripening to a full and round maturity the fruits of thirty years of unexampled labour, guided and analysed with the marvellous sagacity and power of original thought which he possessed. In these fragments will be found passages which indicate that he had anticipated very many of the greatest principles which in the subsequent half-century physiologists of all countries have eliminated from multitudinous observations of nature.

Professor Owen, who has edited these papers, with a laborious devotion and a studious care for the reputation of Hunter which well becomes the *savant* whose world-famed labours have been given to the enrichment and the illustration of the collections which Hunter had commenced, has noted, in the course of these pages, passages which show that Hunter had gained a perception of the innermost truths of natural form, function, and development. He had traced the unity in the diversity of creation; he had anticipated the modern law of differentiation; he had noted the resemblance which the embryos of higher animals bear to the mature forms of creatures lower in the scale of being. (See Vol. I. p. 203). We see here that in many points, as to which the world did not know that Hunter had thought, laboured or written, he had corrected Linnaeus (see Vol. I. p. 25); he had drawn conclusions more exact than those of Cuvier (see Vol. I. p. 108); he had preceded Von Baer; he had anticipated Latreille (see Vol. I. p. 61); he had excelled Geoffroy de St. Hilaire ("On Monsters," Vol. I. pp. 239-251); and in some respects he had foreseen the doctrines of Owen. But all this we learn only from the perusal of his posthumous papers, and these papers are only now given to the world, after passing unscathed through the hands of an executor who thought to have destroyed them, and vainly sought to build a lasting reputation upon the fragments which he had appropriated and published in his own name. When Hunter died suddenly in the board-room of St. George's Hospital, on the 16th of October 1793, at the age of 65, he left behind him vast collections of preparations in natural history, which in his will, made only six months before his death, he desired should be offered, "with all other

things belonging thereto or used therewith, for sale in one entire lot to the Government of Great Britain, at such price as may be considered as reasonable between both parties." In addition to the preparations he left cabinets full of papers, which during the last fourteen years of his life he had written or dictated, with the intermission of scarcely a day or a night, to his amanuenses, Mr. Clift, Mr. Charles Bell, and Mr. Haynes. These papers contained an account of all his dissections, descriptions of his preparations, and histories of cases. "He generally wrote his first thoughts," says Mr. Clift, "or memoranda on all subjects, on the slips torn off from the ends and the blank pages and envelopes of letters. Thousands of these were copied by Haynes and myself into different papers and volumes, being generally inserted and frequently pinned into the place where they were to be written in." (See Appendix, Vol. II., p. 498.) These papers came into the possession of Hunter's executor, brother-in-law, and former pupil, Sir Everard Home, after Hunter's death. Until the year 1800 the Hunterian collections and manuscripts were in his possession. At the beginning of 1800, the collections, having been purchased by Parliament, were transferred to the custody of the Corporation, afterwards Royal College, of Surgeons. During this time Mr. Clift remained in charge of them, keeping lonely watch over them in Leicester-fields. When the collections were sold to the nation, the manuscripts referring to and describing the preparations were taken in a cart to Sir Everard Home's house, by his order. From this time until 1823, nothing was heard of them. Meanwhile Sir Everard Home published six stout volumes on Comparative Anatomy, containing numerous dissections. In this year Sir Everard Home's chimney was on fire, and, on Clift asking how it happened, he told him that it was in burning those manuscripts of Mr. Hunter: he thought that to those flames he had committed the only material proofs of the treachery which had sought to rob his dead kinsman of fame; but the theft and sacrilege were committed in vain; they are detected, and their object has been frustrated.

The means of the preservation of the contents of these manuscripts forms a touching episode in literary history. In the evidence which Mr. Clift gave before the Parliamentary Committee on Medical Education in 1834, he stated that, during the years which intervened between Hunter's death and the purchase of the collections by the nation, he had remained in solitary charge of the preparations and the manuscripts. He said: "I had the collection left in my charge, and I was anxious to make myself acquainted with the nature of their contents. I had, I may say, no other books to read at that time, and, having possession of them, I availed myself of the opportunity to read them. I was never restricted from reading them, or from making any extracts I thought proper from them; I made large extracts from some of them; I have thus been instrumental in preserving, I hope, nearly half of them." It was thus that the affectionate devotion of this young man, copying with great labour this bulk of manuscript, and from no other definite reason than a sense of the importance of their contents, and a reverent desire to contribute somewhat to their permanence and preservation, was led by chance, by instinct, or by Providence, to insure unconsciously their safety from the destruction to which Sir Everard Home devoted them. In the conflict of feeling occasioned by his grief at the discovery of the treachery of his relative Home, mingling with the deep and outraged affection in which he held the memory of his great master Hunter, Clift fell ill. After his recovery he occupied himself with privately arranging and revising these precious copies. His illustrious son-in-law and successor, Professor Owen, was occupied in cataloguing, studying, explaining, and developing the Hunterian collections; and occasionally, during the preparation of those magnificent catalogues with which he has illustrated the contents of the museum, and so greatly enriched science, Mr. Clift would throw light on obscure series of preparations by producing an extract from a Hunterian manuscript relating to them. Many such may be found scattered through their pages. At his death recently, Mr. Clift confided his copies of Hunterian manuscripts, with note explanatory of the circumstances under which they were made. Professor Owen immediately proceeded to classify the subjects of the manuscripts, to prepare fresh copies of them, to determine the species of animals therein referred to, and to refer every sentence as written to the particular preparations in the Hunterian Museum to which they related. This was a work of enormous labour, and which could only have been accomplished by one possessing intimate acquaintance with that collection, which Professor Owen had acquired during half a lifetime of study spent in the Museum, and endowed with his universal biological acquirements and singular sagacity. It is the more necessary to accord this tribute to the labours of Professor Owen because in this volume they are modestly kept out of sight, and can only be appreciated by those who take the trouble to travel patiently through their pages, and thus learn how vast a knowledge, how patient a perseverance, and how great an intelligence are indicated by the half-dozen figures at the bottom of each page, identifying loose sentences of description in the text with preparations which only Professor Owen could have singled out among thousands as the particular one of which Hunter was thinking at the moment he wrote. The determining the species and scientific name of each of the creatures referred to in these fragments was in itself a labour of great magnitude, for in Hunter's fragments they are named by familiar and loose titles—thus one piece is headed simply "From Mr. Banks;" another, the Zibet, is miscalled the "Genetta," and Home fell into this trap, also calling it the "Genetta," in his stolen transcript of the notes. (Comparative Anatomy, Vol. I. p. 438.) Then we have such names

as "Banks's Sine cæco," "Moses, or the Scea-Gosh, that is, Black Ears," a creature which Mr. Owen perfectly identifies with the Ratel (*Ratelus mellivorus*, Storr), quoting from Horace Walpole's letters to Horace Mann the following passage, evidently relating to the animal which Hunter dissected: "There are some big news from the East Indies. I don't know what, except that the hero Clive has taken Mazulipatam and the Great Mogul's grandfather. I suppose he will be brought over and put into the Tower with the 'Shah-goest,' the strange Indian beast that Mr. Pitt gave to the King this winter." (Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann. Collect. ed. 8vo. 1857, Vol. III. p. 294.) Of the habits and character of "Moses," whom Hunter appears to have watched narrowly during life as well as dissected after death, he has left an account which is remarkable as a bit of vivid and picturesque nature-painting. (Vol. I. pp. 28, 29.) "Moses" was cowardly, cunning, restless, and full of stratagem; and his method of attack and deportment to the weak are noted by Hunter with photographic humour.

By one or other of the modes open to determine the species described in these fragments, Professor Owen has succeeded in identifying and illustrating, by reference to the Hunterian collections, upwards of 700 vertebrate, invertebrate animals, and other organisms. From this statement an idea will be gained of the extent and variety of the labours of Hunter and of his editor. These dissections Hunter had made as a preparation for a great work, disdaining to publish mere descriptions of single animals for the sake of furnishing "interesting papers" to learned transactions and the glory of continual publicity. He wrote in 1763, in reply to a request to assist in dissecting a turtle because "it was known that he had dissected many:"—"The late Sir John Pringle, F.R.S., knowing of this dissection, often desired me to collect all my dissections of this animal, and send them to the Royal Society, which, if I had done, would have deprived Mr. Hewson of the supposed honour of the discovery; but the publishing a description of a single animal, more especially a common one, has never been my wish." (Vol. I. p. 347.) This characteristic magnanimity favoured the designs of his executor, who thought to appropriate what Hunter had stored up for use, but had not yet found himself able to cast into shape.

The essays and observations here collected take in a far wider field than even the whole range of living and morbid anatomy, zoology, physiology, and embryology includes. Hunter launched into the investigation of forms which had been, but which no longer exist as living species on the earth. He exhausted all the ways of philosophical investigation of the animal organisation, and pushed his investigations "beyond the animals that are to those that have been." His MSS. on geology are not, however, printed in this volume. Pursued by the unhappy fate which has attached to all the literary remains of Hunter, these also have been the subject of alternate neglect and malice. They were not consigned to the flames by Home: he had taken nothing from them. His heir, finding them among his papers, presented them to the College of Surgeons. Here they lay neglected until Professor Owen, in 1855, in illustrating the Hunterian collection of fossils by one of his celebrated courses of Hunterian lectures, read them from the chair in the theatre of the college, and eloquently commented upon their contents. Subsequently Professor Owen proposed to the Council to print the manuscript in the catalogue of Hunterian fossils which he prepared, and was published in 1856. This proposal was not adopted. Recently, when preparing the present volumes for publication, he applied to the Council for permission to print this MS. in the general collection. That permission was refused. The Council had now suddenly awoke to the shame of neglecting this valuable treatise, and hurried it through the press, publishing it separately in an ill-edited quarto volume; and in the preface the editor had the singular mendacity to "regret" that in 1856, when the "Catalogue of Fossils" was printed, Professor Owen had omitted to bring this treatise before the notice of the Council or the Museum Committee, and that the attention of the Council was only "unexpectedly" drawn to it when too late. To this stupidly false and calumnious insinuation Professor Owen immediately called the attention of the Council, who found it necessary to withdraw this false imputation, and to have that passage expunged, and the preface reprinted without it. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix to the second volume (p. 500). This explains why that manuscript is absent; its absence, however, is little felt, since the hiatus is supplied by the insertion of the eloquent and learned lectures in which Professor Owen had copiously extracted and explained the main part of the Hunterian MS. We learn with satisfaction from the preface that Professor Owen has honourably avenged himself for the conduct of the Council by generously depositing in the library of the College of Surgeons the whole of the original MSS. which are printed in the present volumes, as a trust-right held by the conservators of the collections, and to enable those interested to compare the original text with the corrected and emended press copies now printed.

We are restrained here from speaking further of the contents of these volumes, although the psychological reflections show how frequently Hunter's thoughts ranged forth from the world of matter upwards to the world of mind; how well he could appreciate the motives and incentives of the highest intellects, and how thoroughly he appreciated the allurements of the vulgar pleasures and common aims which he consciously and bravely abjured—determined, as he says, to seek knowledge and not fortune, although it needed resolution to disregard the opportunities of acquiring great wealth in order to cultivate the study of nature. Great in his life and mighty in his

labours, Hunter has left behind him a reputation and an example which will endure while Englishmen can appreciate genius and worth; and we may now think with satisfaction that the posthumous robberies of which his literary remains were the victims are now repaired by the pious care of Clift and Owen.

Deliberation or Decision? Being a Translation from the Danish of the Reply given by Herr Raaslöf, late Minister for Holstein, and Commissioner Royal at the Holstein Representative Assembly, to the Accusations preferred against him on the part of the Danish Cabinet; together with an introductory article from the Copenhagen "Dagbladet," and explanatory notes. London: Trübner and Co. pp. 40.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION had on the 7th of February 1861 again demanded from Denmark, that each law bearing upon the common affairs of the monarchy, and more particularly the budget, should receive the assent of the Holstein Assembly of Representatives before attaining legal validity in the duchy. As the Danish Government refused compliance with this request, the Frankfort Diet threatened compulsion by the occupation of the duchy. The Great Powers being desirous to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, and recognising the right of the Holstein Assembly to legislate conjointly with the King of Denmark on the budget for the duchy, called, on March 1, 1861, conjointly upon Denmark to lay the common budget of the monarchy for 1861-62 before the Holstein Assembly. The Danish Government thereupon convened a meeting of the Holstein Assembly, and in the beginning of March 1861 introduced a Bill for the provisional arrangement of the relation between Holstein and the monarchy, the 13th clause of which concludes with the following passage: "For the financial year of the Holstein administration, beginning the 1st of April 1861, and concluding March 31st, 1862, the provisions of our order of the 23d of September 1859, concerning the contribution of Holstein to the common expenditure of the monarchy from the 1st of April 1860 to the 31st of March 1862, shall retain their validity." As "the provisional arrangements" were not to come into force until the 1st of April 1862, this appendix concerning the budget for 1861-62 was entirely out of place. The Holstein Assembly, aware of the demands of the German Diet, ignored the concluding part of clause 13 of the "Provisional Arrangement Bill," and confined itself to the consideration of the arrangement proposed to come into force after April 1st, 1862; whereupon M. Raaslöf, on March 21, during the discussion of the financial paragraphs of the report of the committee appointed by the Assembly, directed the attention of the Assembly to the fact, "that in the concluding passage of clause 13 an occasion had been offered to the Assembly" "for giving its opinion" "upon all concerns coming under this head."

During the same sitting, shortly after M. Raaslöf's speech, the reply given on March 18 by Lord Wodehouse to the inquiry of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords, reached the Holstein Representatives, in which the grant of a "deliberative vote" on the Budget for 1861-62 had been announced. The conflict between the power of "expressing an opinion" and having a "deliberative vote" on the Budget exhibited the Danish Premier before the Powers at variance with the Minister in the Assembly. The President of the Assembly stated that the French term "deliberatif" in connection with a vote ought to be understood as implying a decisive, and not merely an advising power on the part of the House; and closed the sitting. As this really is the meaning of the French word, the exposure of the Commissioner, M. Raaslöf, was considered as settling the matter.

Some days afterwards, however, the Copenhagen newspapers announced the Danish interpretation of "deliberative vote" by declaring that it meant nothing but the power of expressing an opinion. As the ministerial *Dagbladet* upheld the same interpretation, the question at once assumed dimensions. The Assembly held meetings, resolved to declare that the budget for 1861-62 had not yet been submitted; declined to consider the common budget for 1862-63; and required to know whether a deliberative vote meant the power of granting and refusing taxes, so that their refusal would have the effect of stopping the levy of taxes. To this M. Raaslöf had no answer; he referred to his Government, but had no answer even on the 26th of March, to which the meeting of the Assembly had been expressly adjourned. After much confusion and evasive talk, he consented to a prolongation of the session; he is forthwith removed from office by the Prime Minister, on the pretext, put forth in a published report to the King, of having disobeyed instructions. The pamphlet contains a full and satisfactory reply to these accusations. It proves (1) that the Danish Minister, M. Hall, had intended to deceive the Holstein Assembly, by getting them to adopt the provisional arrangements, and the appendix to clause 13 approving of the budget for 1861-62. (2) That, while granting to the Assembly the power of "expressing an opinion" only, he represented to the Powers that he had given them a "deliberative vote;" thus telling them a falsehood. (3) That M. Hall intended to represent to the Great Powers the introduction of clause 13 or its appendix into the Assembly, as the introduction of the budget for 1861-62, and consequently as the satisfaction of all federal demands; thus contemplating a fraud. (4) That M. Hall intended, in case the Holstein Assembly should refuse to adopt the entire Bill for the provisional arrangement or its clause 13, or the appendix of clause 13, to represent this refusal to the Great Powers as the rejection of the budget for 1861-62; thus attempting an act of treachery.

The satisfaction of the Great Powers was then to have been played

off against the Federal demands. The Frankfort Diet and the Holstein Assembly would both have been exasperated by this trick, which M. Raaslöf properly designates as—"an act of treachery;" and with the assistance of threats lately pronounced against Prussia on this side of the Channel, and what other available means there might have been for the occasion, the German Confederation would have been induced to commit the very act which the peace-loving among the Powers showed such anxiety to prevent. Lord Wodehouse's answer revealed this conspiracy to the world, and prevented the continuation of the crime. But the criminal remains in office, and has made M. Raaslöf his victim. And a victim of secret statesmanship we believe him to be; but we have less sympathy with him than we might, had he, on discovering the attempt of his Premier to use him as the instrument of "an act of treachery," at once turned round, denounced, and refused to carry out the ambiguity, deception, falsehood, fraud, and treachery, the performance of which had been allotted to him in the conclave of secret diplomatists.

We advise all our readers to procure and attentively peruse the pamphlet, as a more important revelation of modern statecraft has not occurred for years. Its importance and the fact that of all the political journals in England but one has any knowledge of this question, and that knowledge is systematically used for a bad end, must serve for a justification of the length of this notice.

Caste, considered under its Moral, Social, and Religious Aspects: the Le Bas Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge for the Year 1860. By ARTHUR J. PATTERSON, B.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 122.)—This tractate is the result of last year's competition for the Le Bas prize; the subject for the year being "Caste, considered under its Moral, Social, and Religious Aspects." We are not informed what opportunities Mr. Patterson has enjoyed for making himself acquainted with the difficult subject of caste—a subject upon which very few Europeans are properly informed, and with regard to which even those who have resided during the greater part of their lives in Hindostan have made the gravest mistakes. Judging from internal evidence, we are led to suppose that Mr. Patterson has mainly depended for his information upon the writings of Europeans. It is to the success of proselytism that he looks forward for the regeneration of the Indian races. "When that blessed day has come," he says, "the institutions of India will still be Indian, although Christian. To say how they will be modified demands a more intimate knowledge of the Indian mind than any European can be supposed to possess." This we take to be a confession, and it is no doubt an honest one. Caste is a subject with regard to which few, if any, Europeans are entitled to write. All that we can say of Mr. Patterson's essay is, that it is a smooth, scholarlike piece of English composition, upon a subject evidently not understood, treated upon information not originally derived. It seems almost a pity that prizes and competitions should produce such results.

Where shall we Go? A Guide to the Watering-places of England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. pp. 275.)—The question which serves for a first title to this useful little *vade mecum* in which is being very gravely asked in many an English household, now that Summer is upon us with all her blessed fervours. Where shall we go to, and lay in a fresh stock of health and agreeable reminiscence? Where shall we unbend the bow, throw off the cares of this world's business for a time, lay aside the musty tomes of the scholar, and enjoy an invigorating, health-giving dip in old ocean? Shall Cockney Ramsgate or Belgravian Brighton woo us with their charms? Shall we to the sweet Devonian coast? or to the Frith of Clyde, than which upon the whole English coast, from John o' Groats to the Land's End, the sea offers no more glorious abiding-place? To those who have not yet decided the point, this capital handbook of Messrs. A. and C. Black will be of infinite service. Within the compass of a half-crown volume, such as may be stuffed in a tourist's bag, or quite conveniently carried in his coat pocket, they have compressed a vast amount of useful and reliable information respecting every watering-place of importance in the kingdom. One point we are glad to see they have not entirely neglected, which, though of prime importance, is generally allowed to pass *sub silentio*, and which even in this handbook might have been much more fully dealt with. We refer to information as to the prices charged at the hotels. We are quite aware of the difficulties in the way of getting at these; but we imagine that if such a firm as Messrs. Black (publishing, as they do, a large number of excellent domestic hand-books) were to advertise their desire to have bills charged to tourists sent to them for inspection, not only would a large amount of useful information be collected, but a check would be put upon the disposition of extortionate hotel-keepers to vary their charges according to the character of their visitors. One significant fact with regard to the information upon this head, such as it is, which Messrs. Black afford us, is, that it is precisely about the hotels in their own neighbourhood that the least is said. Perhaps with regard to many of these, and the prices charged at them, the less said about them the better; yet, as there are certainly some very creditable exceptions, Messrs. Black would do well to specify them and their charges as an example for others to follow, and for the advantage of tourists. In looking out, under the head of "Scotland," for some hotels which we know of, we find but a very meagre account, the entire space occupied by hotels in Scotland not exceeding thirty-eight pages. Perhaps the fresh-water lochs hardly come strictly within the scope of a guide-book to watering-places; but Bute, Arran, and the Frith of Clyde certainly do. Yet we have scarcely any information as to prices at the hotels in that neighbourhood, and some of the best houses are quite omitted.

We have also received: Vol. XVIII. of the authorised translated edition of the *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, by M. A. Thiers (Willis and Sotheron), the original of which was reviewed at length in the CRITIC, Vol. XXI, p. 767.—The third edition of *The English Gentlewoman* (James Hogg and Sons), in which a great deal of good advice to young ladies is conveyed in a very sensible manner; and also of *The English Matron: a Practical Manual for Young Wives*, by the same author. (James Hogg and Sons.)

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Domus Portentosa; or the Haunted House. By the late THOMAS HOOD. Literally rendered into Latin Elegiac Verse, by the Rev. PHILIP A. LONGMORE, M.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Hermitage, near Newbury, Berks. Bell and Daldy. pp. 48.

THESE NUGÆ METRICÆ which, we may observe *en passant*, though just forwarded to us for review, have not been very recently published, owe their existence to the circumstance that Mr. Longmore composed them for the use of certain of his pupils whom he wished to initiate into the niceties of elegiac verse. As a translation this version is remarkably faithful to the original; and that original, beautiful and expressive as it is, is not a poem which flows very naturally into Ovidian verse.

We select three consecutive stanzas as a fair specimen of Mr. Longmore's powers of translation.

No dog was at the threshold, great or small;
No pigeon on the roof—no household creature—
No cat demurely dozing on the wall—
Not one domestic feature.

No human figure stirr'd, to go or come,
No face look'd forth from shut or open casement;
No chimney smoked—there was no sign of Home
From parapet to basement.

With shatter'd panes the grassy court was starr'd;
The time-worn coping-stone had tumbled after;
And through the ragged roof the sky shone, barr'd
With naked beam and rafter.

Non canis ullus adest custos majorve minorve
Limine; non tecto fida columba gemit;
Nulla cubat placide dormitans pariete felix,
Non patrum ostendit res animalve focum.

Incola nullus abit, non advena tendit ad aulam,
Spectantum prodit nulla fenestra caput;
Signaque nota domus frustra fumumque caminis
Quæstus—sedem deseruere Lares.

Area fragmentis vitreis stellata micabat,
Est abacus putri, tempore adesus, humo;
Lucebat radis per rupta cacumina colum,
Nuda obstant luci tigna, trabesque secant.

In the first stanza "demurely dozing" is very inadequately rendered by "placide dormitans;" and in it also Mr. Longmore presents the chattel "res" with a "patrius focus," which is hardly allowable either in good law or good Latin. In the fourth stanza "putri humo" is an intruder.

Mr. Longmore generally attends so carefully to the niceties of the Ovidian distich, that we are almost inclined to wonder that he should have so often ventured in shortening the final o of such words as "ordo," "erro," "imago," &c. Ovid in his more finished poems allows himself this licence comparatively seldom. We think Mr. Longmore will not find more than two examples of it in the "Arundines Cæni" (which he speaks of in his preface), and probably not one in the second edition of the "Sabrina Corolla," so carefully edited by Dr. Kennedy, of Shrewsbury. A very hasty search has shown us that Mr. Longmore has been an offender in this point at least half a dozen times—an offence which in itself proves him, fair Latin verse-writer as he is, not to have been trained with Etonian exactness.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the Ragged School Union was held at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report, which was read by Mr. Locke, the Secretary, stated that the results of the last twelve months were most gratifying. There had been increase in every department except the funds. The improvement among the scholars, the zeal of the teachers, and the spiritual advancement of both, were manifest to all who carefully looked into the work, or visited the localities where the schools were placed—to all who were conversant with the necessities of those localities, and were not blinded by prejudice, or ignorant of facts in regard to Ragged Schools and their various auxiliary operations. Allusion was made to the recent report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the "state of popular education in England," from which it would appear that the Commissioners made no examination into the Ragged Schools of London, or they could not have arrived at their unjust and erroneous conclusions. The Commissioners evidently denied the existence of a class of children too poor and ragged to attend the ordinary day-schools, and they had therefore come to the conclusion that the efforts made in such institutions as Ragged Schools were needless, entirely overlooking the moral training and spiritual instruction which were the main objects of the Ragged Schools of London, and entirely ignoring the many auxiliary and missionary operations carried on through them. The number of school buildings in connection with the society was 176. The number of Sunday schools was 207, and the number of scholars in them 25,260. The number of day-schools was 151, and of scholars 17,230. The number of evening schools was 215, with 9840 scholars attending them. These numbers all showed an increase on those of last year. Upwards of 1800 scholars had been placed in situations during the year. The number attending the mothers' meetings was 2080. There were 84 penny banks and 58 clothing clubs in connection with the society. The number of shoeblacks in the various metropolitan brigades was 331, and their earnings during the year amounted to 4647. There were 16 Refuges for the Homeless and Destitute, with 700 inmates in connection with the union.

At a meeting of the council of the College of Preceptors, held on Saturday, the 11th inst., the following ladies and gentlemen were elected members of the College: Mr. J. K. Anderson, West Hartlepool; Mr. W. L. Banks, Boughton, Monchelsea; Mr. W. Clapham, Gainford, Darlington; Mrs. E. Davis, Islington House, Salford; Mr. J. W. Heigham, Harrogate; Dr. E. Lederhausen, Brixton; Mr. W. F. Lewis, Leeds; Mr. W. W. Mantel, Lewisham; Mr. T. L. Orchard, Nantwich; Mrs. Jane Rowley, Brierley Hill; Mr. J. B. Smith, Haworth; Mr. W. P. Want, Dursley. The following gentlemen were re-elected for the ensuing year: The Rev. R. H. Wright, M.A., Head-master of the Grammar School Ashford, Kent, was elected a member of the council; the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., of Christ's Hospital, Dean; W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., Moderator for Classics; the Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., Moderator for Mathematics; Dr. L. Playfair, C.B., Moderator for Science and Art.

The distribution of prizes at University College, London, has taken place. Mr. Grote (in the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.) presided. The report stated that the condition of the medical school was in every way satisfactory; the number of pupils attending the classes was 192—of these, 54 were new entries. The conduct of the students during the past session had been exemplary, no breach of discipline having occurred in any class. The college had been deprived of one of its greatest ornaments by the retirement of Dr. Lindley from the chair of Botany, a post which he had held for 33 years with the highest distinction. Two of the Professors of the college had lately received marks of the Royal favour, Dr. Jenner having been appointed one of the Physicians Extraordinary to her Majesty in the place of the late lamented Dr. Baly; and Dr. Sharpey having been nominated Crown Member of the Council of Medical Education and Registration. The prizes were then distributed.

The annual report of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, which has just been issued, is more brief than usual. Referring to the more voluminous report of the Royal Commissioners, the Committee of Council state that they "have not had sufficient time to examine it with the care which it deserves," and that, in expectation of it, they have prepared nothing more than a summary of the results of their administration in 1860 to prefix to the reports of the inspectors of schools. In that year the number of children in the schools inspected was increased by no less than 82,801, but the number of pupil teachers by only 311; of certificated teachers by 833, of students in training for teachers by 32. Capitation grants were paid on 14,315 more children, who, therefore, must have attended 176 whole days and paid a school fee. New school accommodation was created for 52,227 children. Infant schools make some progress; the per-centage of the children who were under five years of age, 12-17 in 1859, was in 1860 12-75 in the schools receiving annual grants, and 12-51 in the schools visited for simple inspection only. The 84 inspectors and assistant-inspectors visited daily schools in which they found 962,932 children, under 7249 certificated teachers, with 14,949 apprentices. They also visited pauper schools with above 25,000 children, and ragged or industrial schools with 6172; but industrial schools receiving Government aid are now to belong to the department of "Law and Justice," and be under the Home Secretary, and no public grant will be made to refuges, homes, or asylums, unless they are certified or sanctioned by him. The Bill now passing through Parliament gives great facilities for getting them certified for the reception of children attending them as day-boarders, or wholly maintained in them, under the order of a magistrate. In the ordinary schools inspected 64 per cent. of the children had attended at the same school for more than a year, 42 per cent. for more than two years—both proportions above the average of the last seven years; 29 per cent. were above 10 years of age, 19 per cent. above 11, but both these proportions are rather under the average. In the schools receiving annual grants, reading was reported to be well or fairly taught in 6679 out of 7508, writing in 6782 out of 7486, arithmetic in 6235 out of 7459; but that does not show how many children become proficient, but in how many schools these rudiments of knowledge are sufficiently well taught, and may be learnt by regular and diligent scholars. Inspected schools, with an average attendance of 803,703, had an income (exclusive of the Parliamentary grant) of 695,388*l.*, of which 302,731*l.* was obtained from school pence; the average annual expenditure from local or private sources was 18*s.* 8*d.* per scholar. The average annual income of certificated masters was about 94*l.*; of certificated mistresses above 62*l.*, in infant schools rather less; of uncertificated masters and mistresses above a third less than of certificated; but at least half the masters and mistresses were provided with a house. 34 per cent. of the children in schools receiving Government grants paid less than 2*d.* a week.

Oxford.—The Trustees of the Scholarships founded at St. Mary's Hall by Thomas Dyke, formerly of Kingston, in the county of Somerset, Doctor of Medicine, are desirous of appointing a scholar therein. Candidates must be persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or who for the three years ending with the 31st day of December last shall have been educated at any school or schools in those counties, or any or either of them, provided they have not attained the age of twenty years, or exceeded the fourth term from that of their matriculation inclusive, and provided it shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees that they are in need of assistance to support them at the University. The Scholarship amounts to 45*l.* per annum, and may be tenable for four years from the day of appointment inclusive.

M. de Tivoli has been appointed Teacher of Italian at the Taylor Institution, in the room of Count Saffi, resigned.

In a Convocation holden at Oxford on Saturday last, the medical examiners, Dr. Rolleston, Pembroke College, and Dr. Chambers King were nominated and approved.

In a Congregation held immediately afterwards, degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, and *ad eundem* were conferred.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing term: Thursday, June 6; Thursday, June 13; Friday, June 21; Saturday, July 6. Candidates for degrees are required to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

The examiners "In Scholâ Scientiæ Naturalis" (Messrs. F. T. Conington, H. J. S. Smith, and G. Griffith) have issued their award.

The election of scholars at Lincoln College terminated in favour of Messrs. Arthur Compton Auchmuty, of Marlborough College; Reginald T. H. Lucas, of Merchant Taylors' School; and Charles Henry Cope, commoner of Lincoln College. There were eighteen candidates.

Cambridge.—An extraordinary Congregation was held on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, for granting honorary degrees and for the public recitation of the University prizes. The recent changes in the University have caused the old Commencement-day, the Tuesday after Commencement Sunday, to be so thinly attended, that it has been thought advisable to transfer the usual business of the Commencement-day to the Tuesday before the examination for the degree of B.A. The University for the last week has overflowed with strangers, so much so that a lodging could scarcely be obtained. The demand for admission to the Senate-house was unprecedented, and every endeavour was made to accommodate as many persons as possible. Persons began to assemble at the doors soon after nine o'clock. The doors were opened at eleven o'clock, and in a quarter of an hour the whole building was filled, the undergraduates alone occupying the galleries, who amused themselves with the usual routine of cheers and groans till the clock struck twelve, when the Vice-Chancellor, with the Prince of Wales and suite, entered the Senate-house, and were loudly cheered. The Prince having taken his seat on the right of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Frederic Gell, of Christ's College, Bishop-designate of Madras, was presented by the Public Orator, and received the degree of Doctor in Divinity *jure dignitatis*. The Orator next led forward the Earl of Argyll, who was received with loud cheers, which were continued at intervals during the Orator's address, at the close of which the Vice-Chancellor admitted the Earl to the honorary degree of Doctor of Juris. The same degree was conferred on the following distinguished persons, each of whom the Public Orator presented to the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by an appropriate address: Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe; Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Astronomer Royal at Trinity College, Dublin; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison; Major-General Sabine; Dr. Thomas Romney Robinson, of Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the Dutch Republic; and, lastly, Mr. Grote, who was received by the undergraduates with immense cheering. Next followed the recitation of the prizes, the most interesting of which was, of course, the English poem, "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." Mr. Myers read his composition in a very creditable manner, for it is not always that the best poet is the best reader. Several passages were loudly applauded, particularly the following:

Hail! flower of Europe, heir of half the earth,
Descendant noble of a noble line!
Blest none from heaven with so bright a birth,
So fair a fate as thine.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—If we interpret the meaning of adjectives and adverbs correctly, Mme. Grisi's final appearance on any stage in England is now tapering down to very narrow dimensions. On Saturday, the 18th, she entered upon the first of her final round of characters, "Norma" being the chosen opera for the occasion. Her reception was warm and enthusiastic. But while we had the utmost gratification in adding our mite to the general applause, so honourable to the good feeling of the public, we could not help expressing a hope that these "last appearances in England" will not give a fresh spur to attempts fraught with greater risks elsewhere. Frankly and earnestly we hope not, and we know that in this feeling we are joined by great numbers of Mme. Grisi's warmest and best friends. Of all sounds, the sweetest to the ear of the public performer is the voice of popular applause. When, too, like Grisi, she has been a long-established favourite, it tends to mislead the judgment, and to induce her to remain upon the platform longer than is consistent with a due regard for a well-won reputation. Mme. Grisi must be thoroughly aware that the plaudits she received on the evening in question were expressive of personal kindness and esteem—a tribute to the greatness of her name, and an acknowledgment of the high service done to art during a long and splendid career. They were also bestowed—and justly bestowed—in many instances upon the command displayed over the voice that is. But the complex feelings of pain and sorrow which every one must experience from witnessing an over-exertion of decaying faculties, and "duty in his service perishing," nevertheless strongly prevailed. No art of which even Grisi herself is mistress can conceal the effects that wear and tear have produced upon her vocal organ. As an actress in the character of *Norma*, Grisi never had a superior, and we question if a superior can arise. Actuated by the truest influences, refined by experience, and endowed with great natural gifts, she has seen rival after rival vanish from the scene. Her last *Norma* was as unsullied a personation as ever, and those who were fortunate enough to witness it must declare that it was a masterpiece of acting. In the finale of the first act Grisi really seemed to outdo herself. The denunciation which the jealous and insulted priestess poured upon the head of her poltroon husband was a passage of fierce reckless passion—the

burning "fury of the woman scorned"—unlike any copy of which the lyrical stage can boast. Sig. Tamberlik impersonated *Pollio* as no other proconsul of our acquaintance ever did; Madame Tiberini, as *Adalgisa*, "vibrated" very considerably during the artful blandishments of the Roman, and the withering scrutiny of the Druidess. All the other parts of the opera were admirably sustained. On Wednesday "La Sonnambula" was given for the second time. The house was crowded to the ceiling. Never in our experience has so young an artist been introduced with such signal success as Mlle. Adelina Patti. Her *Amina* is one of the most beautiful personations of the character ever witnessed. She certainly deserves a more fitting *Count* and a far better *Elvino*. On Saturday Mlle. Patti will appear as *Lucia*; and we have no doubt, if she is properly supported, that the opera will prove immensely attractive.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—No. 4 of the present series differed materially from its predecessors, inasmuch as the vocal element predominated, and the programme *per se* was much too lengthy to be "set out" with real enjoyment. Thirteen pieces—one of them occupying a full half-hour in performance—is surely quite enough to gorge the most voracious musical appetite. Such a cramming operates adversely in the long run. True, the instrumental music possessed the charm of variety and richness, being extracted from the honeyed cells of Beethoven, Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Spohr. With such a trio of vocalists as Mlle. Tietjens, Sig. Giuglini, and Herr Formes, no one will be surprised to hear that, as far as their efforts were extended, a large amount of enthusiasm prevailed. Such was the fact. Tietjens selected a beautiful aria from "Don Giovanni," "Non mi dir," and a no less celebrated adagio from "Lucrezia Borgia," "M'odi, ah! m'odi." Giuglini fastened on "Il mio tesoro," from the first-named opera, and an aria from Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," "Pria che spunti." Formes went twice to "Zauberflöte," and from the music assigned to *Sarastro* made choice of "Qui sdegno," and "Possenti Numi." In the second part of the programme these three celebrities gave the exciting trio from "Lucrezia Borgia," which precedes the close of the first act, "Guai se ti sfugge un moto," and in each and all of these ventures the applauses were strengthened by desert. A violin concerto of Spohr's, entitled "Sonst und Jetzt" (music of the past and present), afforded Mr. Henry Blagrove an opportunity for displaying his wonderful command over the difficulties of a not very popular nor easily to be comprehended piece of writing for the instrument in question. Passing over the music specially appropriated by the orchestra, we would just remark that Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," although not performed by the Royal Italian Opera band, was, with very few slender exceptions, most admirably rendered. Dr. Wylde conducted as usual, and the audience, which was so numerous as to fill nearly every nook and cranny of St. James's Hall, testified, in the symphony especially, very warm and hearty applause at the close of its varied movements.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Tennant's concert on Monday has taken a stand among the lists of modern musical successes. A long bill and a strong one induced his patrons—and they appear, judging by the evening in question, to be legion—to fill the large-dimensioned room in the Strand at a very early period of the concert. Mme. Alboni delighted all, and astonished not a few, by her Brindisi, "Di piacer," and air with variations; and Mme. Catherine Hayes won a large share of the suffrages of attentive listeners through her rendering of "Qui la voce," &c. Nor were the merits of Mme. Louisa Vinning overlooked. Among the lords of creation who figured prominently on the platform were Herr Formes, with his—or rather Schubert's—"Wanderer." Mr. Ole Bull brought his violin thither, and his caprices too, while Mr. Charles Hallé caused many to stand agape, as the keys of the pianoforte "danced like madness," in answer to a valse by Chopin. Among other contributors to the evening's entertainment were Sig. and Mme. Ferrari, Miss Emily Spiller, Miss Stabbach, Mr. Laurence, &c. The *bénéficiaire* sang a favourite song of Mendelssohn's, "The Garland," and also a composition less known, but not without merit, composed by M. Blumenthal, and very appropriately entitled "An Evening Song."

SIG. AND MME. FERRARI'S CONCERT.—A charming programme was issued by these distinguished vocalists at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday. Mme. Alboni sang the brilliant rondo that closes the opera of "Cenerentola," and also took part with Sig. Ferrari in a duet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Soffriva nel pianto" (Scene 2, Act ii.) M. Wieniawski made a first public appearance this season, and played a solo founded on a Russian theme. Mr. Charles Hallé selected Mendelssohn's caprice in E; and Herr Lidel a fantasia on the violoncello. These great instrumentalists were also concentrated in a trio of Beethoven's. The various pieces in the programme were arranged with taste and judgment, and the concert seemed to give general satisfaction.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS.—Herr Adolph Schloesser's evening concert, of the 16th inst., was, as might have been expected, a very interesting one. Interesting, because the programme contained so much that was new and really good. The entertainment commenced with a MS. quartet for piano, violin, tenor, and violoncello, with Herr Schloesser, M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Vogel, and Sig. Piatti, for its exponents. Even in this day, when the quartet fever is raging, and the great mass of persons profess to have no relish for aught but the works of accredited great masters, the quartet in question to might have been listened to by the hypercritical and unbiassed with a cer-

tain amount of gratification. There were four other pieces bearing the name of Schloesser as the originator, all of which exhibited decided marks of musicianly skill. The vocalists engaged were Mlle. Parepa, who sang in the first part a sacred song, and in the second a laughing one. Sig. Gardoni gave first that song of songs, Beethoven's "Adelaide," and then a second-hand trifle of Sig. Alary's. Both, however, met with a handsome reception. Two trios were inserted in the programme, and in each case Mlle. Elvira Behrens lent effective assistance. To M. Benedict was awarded the post of conductor.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION seized upon Wednesday evening for a *conversazione*. Despite the continuous occupation of St. James's Hall at this high-pressure portion of the musical season, the committee had their projected arrangements so thoroughly under control, that statuary in classical groups and figures, busts of poets, painters, musicians, &c., seemed to have risen like an exhalation. Bronzes of a very choice description, China vases of large estimated worth, and beautiful specimens of various works of art, occupied the area of the hall; and to add to the enjoyment of the visitors, part music was contributed by the choir, also solos on various instruments—by M. Sarraste, a celebrated Spanish violinist; by Herr Koslick, a cornet-piston player of note at the Court of Prussia; and a pianist but little heard in England, Mlle. Elvira del Bianco. As though sufficient entertainment could not be extracted from the foregoing, Miss Banks, Miss Stabbach, Miss Messent, and the Swiss female singers tendered their services. We have so frequently had occasion to speak in terms of eulogy respecting the Vocal Association and their *conversazioni* in times gone by, that it is only necessary in the present case to echo past praises and opinions.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—The long-announced "Creation" at Exeter Hall, with Mlle. Tietjens as one of the principals, was performed on Wednesday evening, under the conductorship of Mr. Martin. Much was advanced in favour of the accomplished German vocalist when she essayed Haydn's music at the Crystal Palace a short time since; but not more than she deserved. Few foreign singers have effected so great a mastery of English pronunciation as Mlle. Tietjens. The music of Haydn also suits her admirably; the only difficulty that presented itself to our imagination was the keeping of the buoyant spirit sufficiently near earth, whenever the singer came in contact with passages of more than ordinary etherealism. For instance, those where poet and musician have combined to picture the work of the fourth day. Here Mlle. Tietjens disdained conventionalism, and soared at once upon eagle's wing into the open firmament of heaven. Her descents were invariably followed by applauses of the most hearty kind. Mr. Wilbye Cooper never sang the music allotted to the first man more correctly or with greater effect than on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Lewis Thomas also did ample justice to Raphael. In the third part Miss Eleanora Wilkinson, a young lady of considerable attainments, sustained the beautiful music assigned to Eve, and, although coming immediately after a really great luminary, was seen, heard, and admired. Exeter Hall is just the place for hearing "Creation" in perfection, and the "600 voices and upwards" were quite enough for the choral duties required in it. The performance throughout is entitled to warm eulogy; the points were taken up without hesitation, and the power of sound was not alloyed by dissonances not intended by the composer.

NEW MUSIC.

My Love wants no Jewels: Song. Composed by BERNARD ALTHAUS. (Ewer and Co.)—A pleasing melody, wedded to German as well as to English words. In several instances the accent of the latter may be justifiably challenged. Should any of our leading tenors become captivated with this unjewelled charmer, there is a chance of her proving a concert-room card.

Blind Alice. Written and composed by CLARIBEL. (Cheltenham: Hale and Son.)—Three short but touching stanzas, appropriately set.

Courting Days: Ballad. Words by L. M. THORNTON. Music by WELLINGTON GUERNSEY. (Hale and Son.)—Considering how suggestive such an epoch of human history is, the poet's wings at the time of his writing the above must surely have been tipped with lead. Nor is the music of a very ethereal character. Page 2 is marked with more sins against typographical taste than ought to be charged solely to the engraver.

The Trefoil Leaf. Words by B. H. Music by CLARIBEL. (Hale and Son.)—Burden of the song, Faith, Hope, and Love. Melody in E flat, 12 8 measure, and easy of attainment by almost every kind of voice. It is supported by a running accompaniment, kept within the common chord of the key; were it less naked, a better effect might be produced.

Terpsichore Mazurka for the Pianoforte. Composed by ALFRED B. BERRINGTON. (D'Almaine and Co.)—Half a dozen pages of bold and easy salutory music. Many of the accidental characters scattered about are redundant rather than picturesque.

Tell me, ye winged Winds. Composed by Miss GEORGIANNA PLIMMER. (Cocks and Co.)—To a poem glowing with fancy, and sublime in sentiment, our fair composer has affianced unambitious but not inelegant strains. Set in F, and ranging from B below the staff to the tonic on the upper line.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ALEXANDER POPE'S "harmony not understood" will, it is to be feared, lead to the total undoing of the musical festival at Leeds. We look cautiously on bits of information that are so often thrust under our notice, unless they are indorsed by parties on whom experience has taught us to place reliance. From sources of the latter kind, we gather something beyond conjecture touching the matter in question, viz., that,

despite various surface pleas for abandoning the anticipated festival, the real causes may be traced to extravagant demands on the part of foreign singers and feuds between local organists.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Dramatic College was held on Wednesday on the stage of the Royal Adelphi Theatre. Mr. B. Webster, the Master, presided. The report, of which the following are extracts, was carried unanimously: "The ten houses, so constructed as to form twenty convenient places of abode, are now erected, and will very soon be ready for occupation. When all the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, it will be the duty of the council to report to you thereon, and to ask you to elect additional pensioners to fill them. At present the council only propose to you to supply the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Mrs. Mary Ann Weston and Mr. William Barry. Various circumstances have delayed the erection of the Central Hall, of which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort did you the honour to lay the foundation-stone on the 1st of June last; but it is now hoped that the disputes in the building trades are in course of final adjustment, and that such a tender for the Central Hall may be obtained as the council can with propriety accept. It has already been made known to you that the council had reason to believe that the cost of the ten houses would be defrayed by the four Theatrical Funds and by other special subscriptions. They have now the satisfaction to report that their expectations have been realised. It is proper to state in reference to the buildings, that, beyond the actual cost of each house, an additional expenditure has unavoidably been incurred, arising from the erection of cloisters, the draining, fencing, and planting of the land, the obtaining of water, the construction of sewers, and the supply of fixtures and other requisites. As by the existing laws it is declared that 'every donor of 10*l.* 10*s.* and upwards, in a single donation, shall be entitled to one vote in respect of every 10*l.* 10*s.* contributed by him to the funds of the college,' it necessarily follows that each donor of 250*l.* is entitled during his life to 23 votes; but some difficulty having arisen as to the votes to be exercised by the four Theatrical Funds, the Council have prepared a form of resolution, which will be submitted for your approval, with a view to provide for that object. It is highly gratifying to the council to have to inform you that the generosity of Mr. Gye, in again placing the Royal Italian Opera House at their disposal, has been the means of adding considerably to the college funds. To that gentleman the sincere thanks of all who are interested in the success of the college are due, not only for having twice placed his sumptuous theatre at the service of the council, but for the promptitude, zeal, and munificence with which he has on all occasions testified his willingness to advance the objects of the institution. Many other acts of kindness have been shown during the past year, amongst which may be recorded a bequest of 100*l.* by the late William Skelton, Esq., and a donation of 50*l.* by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths."

The following is the address spoken by Mr. Alfred Wigan, on the termination of his successful season at the St. James's Theatre, which he has quitted for a time on account of the arrival of the French comedy, under M. Lambert Dennery:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cheerfully accept the modern custom that the manager of a theatre should on the last night of his season say a few words of grateful recognition of the past, and admit his patrons into his confidence as to hopeful expectations of the future. In taking the St. James's Theatre I could not disguise from myself that I was experimenting with a property the fortunes of which had not hitherto been prosperous, but I remembered the dismal forebodings that attended my first venture in management. I remembered in what a proud and firm position your support had enabled me to establish my first theatre, and I was not dismayed by the difficulties that surrounded this my second venture. The last time I had the honour of addressing you from a stage of my own, and in my own person, it was with mixed feelings of pride in my position and of pain that illness compelled me to retire, perhaps for ever, from the grateful task of contributing to your amusement, and to sever our connection in the full tide of success. But it is with unmixed pleasure that I appear before you this evening. At the beginning of the season my own health and that of my active, indeed I may say my partner in all respects, scarcely seemed to promise the energy adequate to such an enterprise, and in that respect our effort has been throughout a severe and anxious struggle. But we have been sustained and cheered by the hearty support of the public, and I am sure I shall give no public offence if I add, of a large circle of private friends. Our company have cordially seconded our efforts, and, as a lover of my art and my profession, I hail with pleasure the return which they receive, most acceptable to them, in their steady advance in public favour. The result enables me to-night to offer you on behalf of Mrs. Wigan, the ladies and gentlemen of the company, and myself, our hearty thanks for the large measure of success which has attended this our first season. During a part of the vacation the theatre will be occupied by a French company; but in September next, ladies and gentlemen, we trust to meet you again, with stronger health, a stronger company, and, if possible, stronger confidence in the continuation of that support from you which we shall never cease to endeavour to deserve. Until next season, ladies and gentlemen, I most respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell."

On Saturday last, Mr. Crisp, a contemporary of Miss O'Neil (the present Dowager Lady Beecher), Mr. Conway, and Charles Kemble, expired rather suddenly, aged 74 years. Mr. Crisp was an actor of great powers, and possessed a most retentive memory. In later years he was attached to those provincial theatres under the management of his brother, who was most enterprising and successful. The death of Mr. Crisp is regretted by the veterans of the stage.

We are glad to see it announced that Mr. F. Robson is recovering from the indisposition which has necessitated his temporary absence from the stage. Though we are sorry to hear that during that absence the business of the Olympic Theatre has fallen away considerably, we hope that the lesson will not be lost upon Messrs. Robson and Emden. There is no good reason for that falling away, but that which they have themselves caused by the short-sighted policy of making one actor everything in a theatre, and consequently the sole support of its prosperity.

The parts of Mr. Robson have been most efficiently sustained in his regretted absence by Mr. Horace Wigan, an artist of exceeding merit; the company at the Olympic may be safely pronounced to be the most complete comic company in London; and yet, because Mr. Robson does not appear, the business falls away. The moral to be drawn from this by Messrs. Emden and Robson, if they be wise, is the following. Do not dwarf your company by rendering them entirely subservient to one actor, whatever may be his individual merits. If you disconsider them, depend upon it, the public will take you at your word, and will disconsider them too. Adopt a fairer and a freer line of action. Do not have every piece Robsonised, and every part cut below the level of the Robson standard. A man might command a regiment very well though he were only four feet high; but he would be very silly if he were to discharge all the tall fellows in the ranks and insist upon having men of smaller stature than himself.

During the absence of Mr. Robson, the Olympic Company has been playing "The School for Scandal," with a very curious cast. Knowing the qualities of the various members of the company, we should certainly have thought that Mr. F. Vining was the very man for *Sir Peter*, and that Mr. Addison was about the most unlikely man for the part, but, for all that, a capital *Sir Oliver*; yet Mr. Vining plays *Sir Oliver*, and Mr. Addison *Sir Peter*. As for putting the meritorious Mr. F. Robinson into the part of *Charles Surface*, it seems to us a piece of managerial cruelty only to be equalled by making Mr. Paul Bedford play *Romeo*, or making a *Mercutio* out of Mr. Cullenford. Really, Mr. Emden, you should be more merciful!

At the St. James Theatre the reign of French plays has commenced under the management of M. Lambert Dennery. A new comedy has been produced, entitled "Le Voyage de Mons. Férichon," and an agreeable little trifle called "Le Serment de Horace."

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Hanover-square. Sixth Philharmonic. 8.
Hanover-square. Mme. Puzzi's Annual Grand. 2.30.
St. James's Hall. Monday Popular.
St. James's Hall (Lower). Swiss Female Singers: and during the week. 8.
Her Majesty's Theatre. Christy's Minstrels; and during the week.
TUES. St. James's Hall. Mr. Ole Bull's Grand Evening. 8.
WED. Upper Wimpole-street. M. Sainton's Third Soirée. 8.
THURS. St. James's Hall. Mr. Francesco Berger's Grand Evening. 8.
Hanover-square. Mme. Rieder's Morning. 2.30.
FRI. Crystal Palace. Third Opera Concert. 8.
Hanover-square. Musical Art Union Grand Orchestral. 8.
St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Halle's Pianoforte Recital. 3.
SAT. Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.
Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. 3.

ART AND ARTISTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

PICTURES "WHICH GIVE DELIGHT AND HURT NOT" are few in the present or in any modern exhibition. At such alone, this first week of Spring, we for the nonce propose looking at our leisure. The limitation will be welcome. To give delight is always one of the cardinal functions of legitimate art, and is too often ignored by clever painters. Surely it is not too much to ask of a picture which does not assume to teach us anything, or even to be a record of fact—and the majority of pictures pretend to neither—that it should afford the spectator innocent and wholesome pleasure, and in fact add something to his happiness for the while, just as good literature—thoughtful, poetic, or romantic—finds within its scope to do. We are not now going to dwell on pictures of mere mental or technic power, or merely clever, or merely pretty pictures, but on pleasurable ones in the more refined sense. Our course may to some appear a little devious; but the seeming madness will not be without a method.

Foremost among the producers of works which, by the common consent of good judges and bad, unmistakably have the delight-giving quality in a very unusual degree, and in a way wholly *sui generis*, is Mr. Hook. Of his three pictures this year, the one which is the most fully saturated by this spirit, or at all events with the most telling unity, is that prettily introduced to us in the catalogue by the appropriate quotation, "Compass'd by the inviolate sea" (317). It is, of course, a sea-side idyll of the sort Mr. Hook has learned to paint so well, and of which he has not yet tired the world, though perhaps some day he may do so. Sun-browned athletic fisherman and pretty wife, negligently outstretched on the cliff, are sporting with the laughing babe, who lies on its back before them; while a four-year-old toddler is clambering up from the beach behind them, his hand full of sea-weed. Beyond him stretches the broad expanse of green sea. The picture breathes the *far niente* of summer and of the well-earned holiday hours of honest labour. Humble life is represented under an ideal, yet not a factitious, aspect. The picture is admirably painted, with broad vigorous decision, and is characterised by that deep harmony of colour developed out of cold tints which is one of Mr. Hook's peculiar triumphs. In "Leaving Cornwall for the Whitty Fishing" (118) the sentiment is still idyllic. This time, however, the graver realities and cares of working life are described. The fisherman is parting from young wife and little one. His comrades are making ready for their sail. Only the bare-footed boys, who lie about in various free-and-easy, nonchalant attitudes, are now enjoying their customary *far niente*; unless, indeed, we add the sea itself, which, as usual in Mr. Hook's pictures, is in a mood of dreamy repose very delicious to gaze upon. The picture is another example of how a painter can handle a trite subject in a living earnest fashion, and be "effective" without being factitious. Real endowments and a healthful use of them, however, are tasked to achieve the same. It

is to be regretted that a man who knows how to draw so thoroughly as Mr. Hook does should be guilty of the slovenliness manifest in the figure of the fisherman to the left, who is stooping to take up his nets—a figure loosely drawn, sketchy, and out of proportion; and in that of the baby again, whom the stalwart father is caressing with an honest manly tenderness, utterly free from namby-pamby exaggeration, which is refreshing to see on canvas. Said baby has a very doll-like look. "Sea Urchins" (522), two fisher-boys sitting or lolling at ease on a buoy out in the calm open bay, is almost a replica of previous pictures of similar material, and has the usual charm. Mr. Hook must beware, however, of making a *metier* of his new class of subject; the temptations to do which are doubtless abundantly supplied by patrons and public. The same *dramatis personæ* must not be relied on for ever. Why, too, should one peculiar uniform dull light, coming one knows not whence—certainly not from the sun direct—reign over Mr. Hook's landscape and sea? Why should his boys' faces always wear one uniform reddish tone? Endless would be the charm infused into his works by a little new study of the sweet mysteries of Nature's light and shade: of truths difficult, doubtless, to compass in a picture, half figure-piece, half landscape—difficult, but not impossible.

Mr. Leighton represents an entirely opposite school to that of Mr. Hook. He stands, in fact, in a position by himself. It is not one with which we can wholly sympathise. There is much cultivated feeling for art, too little for reality; very noble design, but often very vivid colour. His compositions, however, have the rare charm, whatever there be false in them, of being actual and often poetic conceptions. Witness the "Lieder ohne Worte" (550), the Greek girl sitting musing by the marble fountain, which contains so much beautiful painting and even colour, in its peculiar way—if the general effect were only a little less like a piece of porcelain. In the "Paolo e Francesca" (276) again—despite much that is unpleasant and exaggerated in the fiery lover and swooning mistress—there is true and poetic sentiment, as well as beauty of colour: above all in the grand and beautiful twilight sky, against which building and tree stand relieved in ghostly outline.

Mr. Wallis is a painter of a robust school; is an especially manly and honest one. His "Elaine" (492) is not only a successful, but a really delightful picture. Indeed, considering the poetic nature of the subject, success in rendering it implies the latter quality. True, Tennyson's ample word-painting leaves room for little beyond translation. But the difficulty is the greater of realising so refined yet earnest a version as the present: no piece of superfine confectionery, though it abounds in very delicate loveliness both of form and colour. The half-supernatural beauty of the "lily maid," with her "bright hair" streaming down to meet the golden coverlid; the hushed reverential action of the two brethren who lay her fair sleep-dissembling corse in the boat; the expressive action of the dumb old servant—are all refined "points" of interest in the composition. The painting throughout is masterly; the colour of great beauty in the component parts, though a little disjoint—not coming well together as a whole. The very perfection with which cloth of gold, embroidered garments, landscape detail, are all individually wrought out, militates against the latter result. Each several part is a little too clamorous for attention. The same artist's "Gondomar" (101) is a picture small in size, pregnant with suggestion. It affords an illustration of the desirableness of an artist's inventing his own subject, instead of literally translating the poet's or historian's page. A strange mysterious fascination attaches to that splendid Spaniard, as—partly his profile, partly his back towards us—he half kneels on the window-seat, and gaze through the lattice at the execution, on Tower-hill, of the noble Raleigh, whose fate he and his master had compassed. We almost fancy we see him twirling his pointed moustache in covert satisfaction. His sumptuous dress—stately black relieved by gold—"as the splendour," as a friend suggests, "as of some obscene beetle." The picture is exceedingly fine in colour. Of course it is the refined art and poetic suggestiveness of this picture, not the subject, which make it delightful. So again we may say of Mr. Simeon Solomon's "Young Musician employed in the Temple" (493), a figure painted in a conscientious and masterly style, and informed by very noble sentiment. In a different school, there is genuine grandeur of feeling and dignity of painting in the "Pharaoh's Daughter" (7) of Mr. Armitage. That sad and solemn Egyptian head, once seen, we cannot soon forget. In a gentler strain, the "Home from Work" (624) of Mr. Arthur Hughes is a picture the delightfulness of which few will gainsay: a domestic scene elevated out of the domain of the conventional or namby-pamby by the refinement of the artist's mind and his poetic feeling for nature. How commonplace or tricky would the run of clever painters make this simple theme of a woodman stooping to kiss his little one on the threshold of home. The sweet, naive, childlike character of both the little ones, and the tender beauty and suggestiveness of the solemn twilight sky against which the figures are relieved, are qualities of a kind to which the exhibition supplies little parallel.

On the merits of "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model" (381) of Mr. Marks, one of the great successes of the year, we have already spoken at large. It is the one picture of genuine unforced humour in the exhibition—a quality which, of course, at once makes it delightful; the choice of subject, moreover, being as genial as the treatment. That row of monks who stand looking on from the parapet is an endless study for character and fun. Here, also, the value of

an invented subject is illustrated. It is not only of the artist's own invention, but one which it is not probable ever did happen. Mediæval sculptors did not work from models, but from observation and memory. The picture is none the less coherent and credible; carries conviction with it, just as a genuine piece of creative fiction does.

Some may wonder at our temerity in looking for anything delightful among the Portraits. Few figure-pieces, however, possess the quality in similar degree to the "Miss Alice Prinsep" (343) of Mr. Watts. It is a picture which stirs the mind and delights the sense as we gaze; so grand and historic (in the best sense) in manner, so superb and contenting in colour, deeply harmonious and splendid, yet simple and complete. The same artist's small portrait—study of a young lady sitting at her needle, entitled "The Window-seat" (348), abounds in delicate study of the abstruser secrets of light and shade and colour; a picture to grow on one by familiarity. Mr. Leighton's "Portrait of Mrs. S. O." (128) is by far his most perfect picture this year—for dignified feeling, drawing, and painting; without a rival in its own class of treatment. Mr. Wells, in his "Portrait" (22), the head of a young girl of rare unaffectedness and power, and "Italian" (147), an earnest study of a picturesquely "made-up" head has—not to mention his other excellent portraits and miniatures—realised pictures which interest and delight the discerning, though not perhaps the undiscerning. The same may be said of "The Veneziana" (94) of Mrs. Wells; a grand study—for character, design, and colour—of a lady assuming the scornful, in the disguise of antique Venetian costume.

In Landscape, it is surprising, considering English pre-eminence in that department, to find, on going over the numerous meritorious and even excellent works, how very few are those likely to afford abiding delight to the mind. There are many pretty, dexterous, and factitious works in the old school; still more numerous, faithful, beautiful, and even noble studies in the new; but suggestive landscapes very few. At this moment we can only recollect three of any considerable size or pretension. Mr. William Linnell junior's "Collecting the Flocks—Evening" (400) is one; a very noble landscape. In solemn beauty, green uplands, amid which the sheep are straying, the shepherds and dogs following, and the hills beyond, splendid with masses of gorse and flowering heath, rise in fluctuating yet decided line against the light-suffused sky, while beyond to the left stretches the purple weald. The only flaw in this remarkable work is the too prominent group of figures to the left, which directs the eye to the light that forms the key-note of the picture. This group wants better making out in drawing and character, and subduing in colour. Mr. Anthony's "Sunset" (410) is a very complete picture; truthful, yet poetic. It is a cornfield by the sea, the blue line of the latter closing the horizon in one direction, while clumps of trees mass in the gloaming against the sky in the other. Amid the standing shocks are scattered the reapers and women who have been busied in the field, now preparing to leave for home. In the sky, large rolling masses of cloud are taking glorious crimson and purple hues from the declining sun, opposite to which has risen the crescent moon; while in those parts of the sky which gaps in the clouds allow us to see triumph the evanescent tender green tints peculiar to the sunset hour. It is a beautiful and interesting picture, informed by a sentiment as well as by faithful study of nature. Mr. J. Danby's "Wreck on Exmouth Bar" (388), has the poetic feeling of the elder Danby, united to more fidelity to nature than always characterised that artist's work. The elements of the scene are few and familiar, yet grandly impressive. In the foreground, the brown sands and multitudinous waves; beyond looms the spectral ship, fully defined against the solemn wintry sky and clear horizon, below the edge of which the blood-red sun is about to dip.

ON SATURDAY NEXT (the 1st June) the Society of Arts will give its second *soirée* for the season, and inaugurate the very interesting exhibition of water-colour drawings illustrative of the history of the art, which is to be held in the Society's rooms, in aid of the Female School of Art.

The promoters of the South London Museum are endeavouring to obtain recognition from the Government as a School of Art, and to receive a grant of money in aid.

At Mr. E. Thomas's, in Bond-street, who is publishing them, may now be seen "The Works of James Whistler, etchings and dry points." These comprise a series of views of Thames shipping and Thames life, and, more than all, a series of studies from Parisian life and circumstance—of artist and grisette, *café* and cabaret. They are all singularly felicitous, dashing, dexterous, and suggestive. They are, perhaps, the most striking and original etchings and engravings since the days of Rembrandt, of whose style many of the interiors and portrait studies remind one, without being servile imitations of it. Others, indeed, among the river scenes, remind us in their sparkling delicacy and quiet truth of Wenceslaus Hollar. We hope to have an opportunity hereafter of returning to these very remarkable works. Mr. Whistler, an American by birth, French by education, and still a young man, the painter of the "Lady at the Piano-forte" of last year's Academy exhibition, and of other unexhibited oil pictures of most decisive originality and truth, is undoubtedly one of the most spontaneously gifted of the younger artists who have come to notice within the last few years: a man to pique curiosity. We would fain forecast his future; for his is a genius whose orbit is obviously an irregular as well as a daring one.

On Saturday next (the 1st June) Messrs. Christie will sell some interesting old pictures: among others, the "Immaculate Conception," by Murillo, from the Carmelite Convent at Mexico; also, Vandyck's "Family of Lord Bolingbroke."

On Tuesday next (the 27th) Messrs. Foster will sell a good collection of modern English pictures and drawings, including a part of the collection of Mr. Holdsworth.

At the end of the official year Mr. Cockerell retired from the Presidency of the Institute of Architects. Mr. Tite, the retired architect and capitalist, was nominated as his successor by the council and an influential party in the Institute. The Gothic party, however, brought forward in opposition Mr. Beresford Hope, the wealthy and well-known amateur. The result of a ballot on the evening of Monday, the 13th inst., was the election of the pseudo-Classic partisan (Mr. Tite) by a large majority.

Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket, is publishing a series of plates from the sketches of the Allied Expedition to Peking, by Lieut.-Col. Crealock, Military Secretary to the Special Embassy in China, the same amateur whose clever sketches of the last Indian campaign have already been published. Like the previous series, these Chinese sketches are full of verve and picturesque spirit, are often highly humorous, and give, in their free-and-easy, dashing way, a really credible account of campaigning as it is actually conducted in an Oriental land. The portraits of the Earl of Elgin and of the Tartar Prince Kung, more carefully finished than most of the drawings, are admirable in character.

The other week the interesting collection of ethnographic sculpture from the *atelier* of M. Cordier, the well-known French sculptor, was sold by Messrs. Foster. A few months ago the English public had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of the collection when it was exhibited at the French Gallery, at which time we noticed some of its more remarkable features. The entire series of sixty-five original works in marble and bronze, including many small repetitions, realised somewhat more than 2000 guineas—a very small sum. Many of the fine bronzes and delicately-coloured marble busts were secured by their present possessors at lower sums than it would cost a London sculptor, in materials and labour, to produce them. We give the prices at which some of the leading items passed under the hammer: A Bacchante, typical of Spring, and another of Autumn; life-size busts in Parian marble, 28 in. high, with Therm pedestals, marble, 48 in. high, sculptured with flowers and fruit; the former fetched 76 gs., the latter 57 gs. (Wallis and Gambart.) A Greek Woman of Missolonghi, and the companion, a Roman Woman of Transtevere; colossal busts in Parian marble, each 41 in. high; 106 gs. (Walker.) A Black Moorish Woman; life-size bust in bronze, partly silvered, gilt, and enamelled, 28½ in. high, with pedestal in Algerine onyx, 46 in. high, diameter 14 in.; 53 gs. (Gambart.) Nubian Negro, life-size bust in bronze, with the berousse silvered, and the companion bust, a Negro Woman of the African coast, drapery silvered; busts similar to those exhibited by M. Cordier, and purchased by the late Duke of Devonshire at the Great Exhibition of 1851; size, 32 and 31 in. high; 70 gs. (Gambart.) The Nine Muses, represented by young women of Missolonghi, a large bas-relief in Parian marble; 5 ft. 3 in. wide, and 3 ft. 2 in. high; 145 gs. (Blondell.) Chinese Man and Woman, life-size bronze busts, with accessories, gilt, silvered, and enamelled, each 38 in. high; 90 gs. (Carstairs.) Negro of the Soudan, and the companion, a Negro Woman, life-size busts, the head in bronze, silvered, drapery of Algerine onyx; 200 gs. (J. Walker.) Roman Venus, a colossal statue, sculptured from a block of statuary marble of great purity; the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist; 400 gs. (Cholmondeley.) Arab of Aghouat, a grand, life-size bust; the head in bronze, drapery in Algerine onyx; 60 gs. (Gambart.)

A very remarkable collection of gold and enamelled snuffboxes, enriched with portraits and medallions, by Petitot and other celebrated painters, of the Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, and Louis Seize period, of historical portraits and miniatures and articles of *vertu*, was lately sold by Mr. Phillips, of Bond-street. The collection had been amassed during a long series of years by Capt. Charles Spencer Ricketts, R.N. The articles fetched high prices, infinitely better (relatively) than pictures and sculpture or books can command this season in the auction room. Almost all the lots were knocked down to the goldsmiths and dealers in curiosities, who competed eagerly for them. The sale extended over four days. The total realised was 10,650*l.*, more than double the original cost of the collection it is said. We can only glance at a few leading items: A gold box, of dark blue enamel, with borders of jewels; in the centre an enamel medallion of figures, set with framework of diamonds; 142*l.* An octagonal gold box, by Neuber, of Dresden, in mosaic pattern, composed of lapis-lazuli, moss agates, carnelian, and other rare stones, with a miniature portrait of Marie Antoinette on the lid; 102*l.* An inkstand, of Italian workmanship, of ebony and silver, chased and engraved; on the cover medallions of the four Evangelists, surrounded by allegorical figures; the interior, back, and sides similarly ornamented; 176*l.* Pair of small square jardinières, decorated with green ribands and bouquets of flowers in compartments; 200 gs. A table box, composed of panels of rare Oriental agate, richly mounted in chased gold; 100*l.* Petitot: Full-length portraits of Louis XIV., in Court costume; signed by the artist; 7 in. by 5½ in.; and of Marie Therèse d'Autriche, wife of Louis XIV.; the largest and perhaps the most beautiful works of the painter; the former fetched 251*l.*, the latter 125*l.* An ancient Italian metal ewer, of beautiful design, engraved with subjects representing the principal episodes in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," with the names of the characters; presented to Ariosto by one of his patrons; from the collection of the Count de Courval; 33*l.* Six plaques of silver, enamelled, of Venetian workmanship, representing the marriage of Mary, the flight into Egypt, Christ Teaching in the Temple, the Angel appearing to Joachim in the Temple, the Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, and the Birth of St. John the Baptist; a rare and beautiful series of Champlevé enamels in silver gilt frames; 106*l.* 10s. A gold bracelet, of elegant design, enriched with brilliants, snaps formed of two finely-executed cameo heads in garnets; 101*l.* An oval gold snuffbox, the surface of dark blue enamel, with borders of gold flowers, chased on an orange ground, the top and sides having five enamels by Bordier; 158*l.* Another oblong, with four medallions of children, after Boucher, in settings of chased gold, the sides ornamented with bouquets of fruits and flowers and panels in imitation of lapis lazuli; 240*l.* A miniature of the Empress Catherine of Russia, in a gold frame, set

with brilliants, and surmounted by the crown, also in brilliants; beneath the double eagle, enamelled in gold, enriched with brilliants; the whole mounted on a pearl, beautifully carved; 67*l*. A statue in marble by Fabris: nymph about to enter the bath, 4ft. 3in. high; 103*l*. A gold ornamental work of costly design, representing the façade of a mansion approached by steps, with a garden in front, in which are grouped a sportsman, with his dog and gun, and a variety of animals, birds, &c., formed of pearls, gold, and rare stones, enriched with fine brilliants, rubies, emeralds, topazes, &c.; in the upper part a time-piece is introduced, set round with rubies and brilliants; the whole an extraordinary specimen of the goldsmith's art; 306*l*. A magnificent oval gold box, the belt chased in subjects of young Bacchus, and Bacchanalian boys disporting; the lid and reverse enriched with two enamel portraits by Petitot (Marie Louise d'Orleans, and the Maréchal de Catinat), in oval gold settings, on ground work of blue enamel; 140*l*. An oval Louis XV. snuff-box, enamelled and relieved by chased gold scrolls; on the lid a medallion of Pygmalion and the Statue, on the reverse and round the sides five subjects of Cupids, in transparent enamel; 158*l*. An oval gold box, Louis Quinze, chased with trophies and allegories; the lid, reverse, and sides having six exquisite medallion enamels, representing the forging the arms of Mars, Bacchus in his chariot, Cupids, trophies, &c.; 191*l*. An oblong box, of five panels, of the finest *piqué* work, in settings of chased gold of different colours, on the lid a miniature of a lady of the time of Louis XV.; 105*l*. An oval Louis XV. gold box, chased and enamelled, with six medallion subjects *en grisaille*, relieved by borders of pink enamel, and chased gold settings and devices; 221 *gs*. A stick handle, of crystal de roche, carved to represent a sphinx, enriched with fine brilliants, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds; 171*l*. A mother-of-pearl and gold box, the top and sides finely chased in scrolls and figures; and another, designed in gold, pearl, and shell work, representing Chinese figures, buildings, &c.; 124*l*.

Old pictures are selling better this season than modern. Witness the sale at Messrs. Christie's of the Scarisbrick collection, which concludes to-day (Saturday), after occupying two days a week during three weeks. The prices realised by some of the Dutch pictures were greatly in advance of those given for the very same pictures in the same auction room a few years and even one year ago. We can now only enumerate a few leading items from the first two days' sale out of the six. Hobbema: landscape, intersected by a winding road; from Dawson Turner's collection; 440 *gs*. Jan Both: an Italian landscape; 164 *gs*. (Pearce). Nicholas Berghem: romantic landscape; 300 *gs*. (Earl Dudley). Gabriel Metz: a lady seated, holding a book; from Mr. Theobald's collection; 260 *gs*. (F. Nieuwenhuys). Van der Heyden and A. Van der Velde: a woody landscape with a stag-hunt; from the Vertolk collection; 100 *gs*. (Eckford). Wynants: grand landscape, cavaliers, ladies, and attendants; the figures by Lingelbach; 122 *gs*. (Mainwaring). De Heusch: Italian landscape, with bandits; the figures by Lingelbach; 106 *gs*. (Anthony). Hondekoeter: a garden scene, with peacock, peahen, and birds flying; 140 *gs*. (Coleman). W. Van der Velde: vessels and a man-of-war under sail, in a fresh breeze; 232 *gs*. (Haines). Gonzales Coques: a terrace, with a gentleman in black, seated, conversing with a lady holding a child in her arms; 245 *gs*. (F. Nieuwenhuys). Egdon Van der Neer: a lady seated, drawing from a marble bust before her; from the Saltmarsh Gallery; 155 *gs*. (Coleman). Nicholas Berghem: an Italian river scene, with figures by Wouvermans; 195 *gs*. (Pearce). Nicholas Berghem: a small landscape, from Sir Thomas Baring's collection; 230 *gs*. (Pearce). N. Berghem: an Italian landscape, with figures; 165 *gs*. (Smart). P. De Hooghe: an interior; 420 *gs*. (F. Nieuwenhuys). Ruysdael: a woody scene; 215 *gs*. (Graham). A. Van der Velde: the Manège; from Lord C. Townsend's collection; 202 *gs*. (Pearce). Cuypp: the Fête of the Opening of the Fisheries; 102 *gs*. (Smart). W. Van der Velde the elder: a calm off the Dutch coast; from the Redleaf collection, at the sale of which it fetched 215 *gs*; now brought 620 *gs*. (Mr. Birch). N. Berghem: an Italian landscape, with peasants; 145 *gs*. (Mainwaring). Victor: a Pedlar; 120 *gs*. (Smart). Sasso Ferrato: the Virgin, in a blue drapery and white headdress; 106 *gs*. (Cherry). Cuypp: view on the river near Dort; from the Saltmarsh Gallery, where it sold for 101 *gs*; now brought 270 *gs*. (Smart). Jan Both: an Italian landscape (upright); 170 *gs*. (Van Cuycke). Ruysdael: grand upright view in Norway; 100 *gs*. (Rutley). N. Berghem: Italian landscape, with a peasant nursing her child, from Mr. Annesley's collection; 250 *gs*. (Haines). P. Wouvermans: an open landscape, with soldiers reposing; 260 *gs*. (Pearce). Teniers: Interior of an Armoury; 100 *gs*. (Foster). Canaletti: view of the Church and Statue of Venice; 220 *gs*. (Mainwaring). Ruysdael: a landscape; 195 *gs*. (Woodin). W. Van der Velde: a calm off the coast; 120 *gs*. (Lord Kilmorey). Van der Heyden and A. Van der Velde: view of a German town; 120 *gs*. (Gretten). Wynants: an open landscape, with figures; from Mr. Harman's collection; 350 *gs*. (Birch). Pynaeker: woody landscape, with a skirmish; 150 *gs*. (Ditto). Cuypp: landscape, with figures and cattle; 400 *gs*. (Ripp). Ruysdael: a water mill; 200 *gs*. (Tayleure). Jan Both: an Italian landscape, with peasants and cattle; 300 *gs*. (Birch). Rembrandt: man in an Oriental dress, richly ornamented with jewels; 145 *gs*. (Durlader). Ruysdael: landscape, with a château, on the bank of a river; 340 *gs*. (Tayleure). Ruysdael: grand upright landscape, a rapid river among rocks; 270 *gs*. (Woodin). Baroccio: "Noli me Tangere;" 720 *gs*. (Beaumont). Ostade: village group at a cottage door; 470 *gs*. (Earl Dudley). Velasquez: the Duke Olivares, in a black silk dress; from the Altamira Gallery, and from the collection of Colonel Hugh Baillie; exhibited at Manchester; 250 *gs*. (King). Canaletti: view on the Great Canal, with a gondola race; 310 *gs*. Guido: St. James; 1250 *gs*. (Graves). Ruysdael: landscape, with a stream falling between rugged rocks; 1250 *gs*. (Birch). Leonardi da Vinci: the Daughter of Herodias; formerly in the Barberini Palace at Rome; 370 *gs*. (D. Bromley). The total proceeds of the first two days' sale amounted to 20,376*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Amid the multifarious collections amassed during a period of thirty years, with the aid of princely means, by the late Mr. Scarisbrick, the articles of *virtù* were not the least important. The sale of these took

place last week. We give the prices realised by certain special items: A bronze group of a boar-hunt, with three dogs, life size; with the companion, the Stag-hunt, 6½ft. high; 347*l*. (Pugin). A group in bronze, the Rape of Helen, 3ft. high, and a dial formed of a globe of bronze, supported by two children standing on a rocky base; the hours placed in enamelled tablets round the equator; about 3ft. high; 117*l*. 5*s*. (Durlacher). *Silver*.—The set of twelve Aldobrandini Tazzas, the dishes embossed each with four minute subjects of Roman history; each tazza surmounted by a figure of a Roman emperor, attributed to Cellini; in the centre of each salver the figure of one of the Twelve Cæsars, and on the borders representations of four of their most celebrated actions; they belonged originally to the celebrated Cardinal Aldobrandini; a MS. descriptive volume accompanies them; 1280*l*. (Attenborough). A pair of etagères, of Cellini design, from Stowe; 170*l*. (Garrard). A tankard and cover, embossed and chased, with the representation of a battle after Le Brun, in high relief; the handles formed of figures of satyrs entwined; the lid surmounted by an equestrian warrior on a field of battle; weighs about 140oz., and about 19in. high; with the companion tankard and cover, weighing about 142oz.; both from Stowe; 272*l*. (Hancock). Suite of ancient carved ebony furniture, from the collection of the late Duke of Sussex: two settees, with elbows; two with leathern seats, and ivory balustrades at the back; another without elbows; two with elbows, red leather seats; two very deep settees, with red leather seats; a large centre settee, with spirally-fluted elbows; and two arm chairs; the whole, 384*l*. 5*s*. (Attenborough). A rare old Italian cabinet, mounted with engraved silver, and incrustated with jaspers and other stones, on stand, with looking-glass back and ornamental work above; 255 *gs*. (Pugin). A small Latin missal, on vellum, with 18 miniatures, surrounded by borders of flowers, with figures and animals, and illuminated capitals, in the original binding of curiously inlaid leather, with arms and flowers and a silver-gilt clasp; an "Officium Beate Mariæ Virginis," on vellum, with 13 miniatures with borders, and 18 borders with small subjects, exquisitely painted; another, beautifully written in Latin on vellum, with 15 miniatures, and opposite borders, in the original binding; 127 *gs*. (Addington).

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Lord Ashburton, as President of this society, gave his first soirée to the Fellows, at his residence, Bath House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday evening last. The following were among the numerous and brilliant company that were present on the occasion: The Duc d'Aumale; the Danish and Persian Ambassadors; Lords Palmerston, Clarendon, Elgin, Clanricarde, Ellesmere, Sheffield, Cranbrook, Euston, Camden, Radstock, Keane, and Alfred Churchill; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord and Lady Wensleydale, Lord, Lady, and Miss Grey, Lord and Lady Caithness, Lord and Lady Camperdown, Lord and Lady Stanhope, Lord and Lady Eversham, Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Lord and Lady Tankerville, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord and Lady Atherton, the Countess of Rothes, Lord and Lady Wenlock, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's, Sir Harry and Lady Verney, Sir James and Lady Matheson, Sir J. and Lady Johnston, Lady H. Vane, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir R. Murchison, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Henry Holland, Sir E. Landseer, Sir G. Everest, Sir A. S. Waugh, Sir Thomas Phillips, Sir A. Ward, Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir G. Osborn, Sir Charles Bright, Sir C. Nugent, Sir C. Wright, Hon. Roden Noel, Hon. G. Waldegrave; Admirals Hamilton, Gordon, and Belcher; Generals Portlock, Monteith, Phillips, Jones, and Crawford; the Master of the Mint; Colonels Sykes, Gawler, O'Connor, Stepany, and Lindsay; Captains Washington, Collinson, W. H. Hall, Murray, Stopford, Robinson, Nolloth, Cochrane, Drury, and Dunsterville, R.N.; Captains Burton, Cameron, Sydney, Webb, Eastwick, Palliser, and Hyde; M. du Chaillu, Professor Faraday, Mr. Currie, M.P.; Mr. Layard, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. Salomons, M.P.; Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Delane, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Crawford; Drs. Dasent, Carpenter, Lee, Lankester, Shaw, Barclay, Playfair, Lister, Hodgkin, Bigsby, Camps and Bennett; Professor Ansted, Alderman Rose, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Charles White, Mr. Brookings, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Osborne Smith, Mr. Ball, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Carrick Moore, Mr. Train, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Lockhart, &c. &c. The society's two gold medals for the year, about to be awarded to Capt. J. H. Speke and J. McDouall Stuart, were exhibited; and around the walls were suspended several large maps of the world, Europe, &c. (Stanford), as well as various diagrams illustrative of recent travels and discoveries in Africa, China and Japan, America, and Australia. Professor Wheatstone illustrated his method of improved telegraphic communication, and various new and scientific instruments by Messrs. Hogg, Adie, Elliott, Casella, Ladd, Murray, and Heath, were exhibited. Paintings of H.M.S. *Meander* in a hurricane, by Mr. Brierly, and of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, in addition to numerous other objects of interest, were distributed among the rooms, and attracted much attention. The next soirée will take place on Wednesday evening, June 5.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Tuesday, May 14; Dr. Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., in the chair. Mr. O. Salvin pointed out the characters of three new species of birds from Guatemala, forming part of a large collection formed for him by Robert Owen, Esq., corresponding member of the society in that country. Mr. Gould characterised two new species of humming birds of the genus *Hyphantornis*, which he proposed to call *H. urochrysa* (from Panama), and *H. isura* (from Boca del Toro, in Veragua). The secretary called the attention of the meeting to several additions to the menagerie, amongst which were noticed in particular the Pallas' and grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*), recently received in great abundance from Tientsin, in Northern China; and read letters from the donors of these birds, detailing the particulars of their occurrence in that neighbourhood. Mr. Newton made some observations on the structure of the *Syrhaptes paradoxus*, and exhibited a series of specimens of *Oxyotus ferrugineus*, from the Mauritius. The Rev. H. B. Tristram read a paper on a series of land

shells, collected in Guatemala by Mr. O. Salvin, amongst which were several new species. Dr. H. Dohrn described some new species of shells from Mr. Cumings collection. Dr. Baird communicated a note on the occurrence of *Filaria sanguinea* in the body of the *Galaxias scriba*, a fresh-water fish imported from Australia for the society's fish-house. A paper was read by Mr. E. Blyth, corresponding member, on some new species of birds collected by Dr. Jerdon in Sikhim. Dr. Gray read a note on a new species of water tortoise, of the genus *Geoclemmys*, from the isthmus of Darien, and made some observations on the animals collected in equinoctial Africa by M. du Chaillu, and now exhibited in the rooms of the Geographical Society. Mr. Leadbeater exhibited examples of *Perdix Hodgsoniae*, from Thibet.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 9; Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair. Sydney Gore Robert Strong was elected a Fellow. Mr. Tite, M.P., exhibited five examples of Assyrian stamps or seals. Four are cylindrical, and rather more than an inch in length. The fifth is in the form of a scarabæus. They are of magnetic iron, red jasper, chalcedony, and crystal. A very beautiful and perfect brass matrix, which from the legend was a seal of the cathedral of Udine, near Venice, was exhibited by Mr. Rhode Hawkins, through Mr. Franks. It is a fine instance of the art of the thirteenth century. The field is filled with a nobly graceful figure of the Virgin seated; the child-Saviour, draped to the feet, stands upon her knee; and behind them a curtain hangs in festoon folds as background. Mr. Francis exhibited a small slender bronze cross, apparently of the fourteenth century. At the intersection is a quatrefoil ornament. It was conjectured to have been once fixed into a figure. This relic was lately found at Swansea during the progress of drainage works. Mr. Roberts exhibited a specimen of the branks or scold's bridle. The instrument in question came from Bewdley, Worcestershire, and had belonged to the corporation there. Sir John Boileau exhibited a silver plate from Norwich; upon the middle is engraved a heraldic decoration. Mr. Octavius Morgan observed that the assay mark, being a double initial letter, is remarkable, and that the date of the object is of the time of Charles II., when such plates, and plates of pewter, were generally made and used. Mr. Thomas Wright then gave, orally, an account of the excavations at Wroxeter, chiefly detailing the more recent operations. His communication was illustrated by a large map of the locality, a plan of the uncovered town, and a large plan of the principal building or basilica, showing the tessellated pavements; and specimens of corn, coal, glass, and pottery found were exhibited. Mr. Franks, the director, asked the assistance of gentlemen for the society's intended special exhibition of illuminated manuscripts, to take place June 6. His aim is to make the collection a very complete series of really good examples. He particularly requested possessors of finely-illuminated single leaves to send them, as a number of such could be very conveniently displayed.—May 16; Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. John Edward Lee was elected a Fellow. By permission of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Mr. Franks exhibited the tilting helmet, saddle, and shield from the tomb of King Henry V. in Westminster Abbey. The helmet is of iron, massive, made for use, and plain, a simple engraved border at the bottom being the only ornament. The saddle is of wood, covered with canvas; it has high protecting pieces back and front. The fittings are gone, and it is destitute of decoration. The shield is also of wood, covered with canvas; its lining still remains. Though much decayed and faded, the lining may be seen to have been blue or purple silk embroidered with a diaper of fleurs-de-lys or, upon the upper part of which is further embroidered an escarboucle or, on ruby velvet. Also, by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, Mr. Hart exhibited and read remarks upon two magnificent illuminated folio service-books of Nicholas Littleington, Abbot of Westminster in the time of Richard II., from the library of the Abbey. These are thick, ponderous volumes, every page of which is elaborately splendid with gold and colours. Lord Cawdor exhibited, through Mr. Franks, three pointed pieces of bone, fashioned for use as weapons or tools. They were found in a cist at Inchnacavrach, near Cawdor Castle, in the present month. Mr. Evans read a communication by himself, on the further discovery of flint implements in the drift on the Continent and in England. The paper was illustrated by the exhibition of numerous interesting specimens. Among them, specimens lately found on the beach at Herne Bay attracted particular attention. The meetings were then adjourned over the Whitsun holidays until May 30.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The 38th anniversary meeting, May 11; Col. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair. Patrick Boyle Smollett, Esq., M.P., was elected a resident member. The annual report of the proceedings, and of the financial condition of the society for 1860, was read; also the report of the auditors. From the latter it appeared that, while only 23% additional had been received, an increase of expenditure of about 160% had been incurred for the publication of the journal. From the former report we gather that proposals have been made to the India Office to amalgamate, in some manner to be agreed upon, the society's library and museum with those of the India House, and to open them to the public on the same terms, provided the society be accommodated with rooms for the transaction of its business. On an appeal from the Council, several compounded members had consented to constitute themselves subscribers anew, and two had made donations to the society's funds. Through the distribution of a circular, mentioning the reconstruction of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, and of the intention to publish the Journal quarterly, a more energetic effort than ordinary had been made to enlist the support of the public, and the result was that forty-two new members had been elected during the year, while only twenty-four deaths and retirements had taken place. By this means the society's funds were benefited to the extent of about 70% annually. Among the members of celebrity whose deaths are noticed, are those of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Elphinstone, William Hook Morley, Esq., and William De Norman, Esq., together with those of his late Majesty Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, an honorary, and Professor Kosegarten, a foreign member. Mention is made of Mr. Muir's work on Sanskrit Texts, and Professor Goldstücker's edition of "Mānava-Kalpa-

Sūtra;" also of the publication by the British Museum, under the superintendence of Sir H. Rawlinson, of a volume of cuneiform inscriptions, and of the progress made towards the preparation of a second volume. The translation of these will probably appear in the society's Journal. The Oriental Translation Fund Committee had resolved to lower the prices of its various publications, and hoped for more extended support. A ballot was made for new officers and council, when the names submitted were adopted as per accompanying list:—**Officers:** President: The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Strangford. Vice-Presidents: Richard Clarke, Esq.; Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart. Treasurer: Edward Thomas, Esq. Secretary: James Wm. Redhouse, Esq. Honorary Secretary and Librarian: Edwin Norris, Esq. Council: Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P.; John Dickinson, Esq.; Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.; James Fergusson, Esq.; Frederick Fincham, Esq.; Professor T. Goldstücker; James Alexander Mann, Esq.; John C. Marshman, Esq.; Edward Stanley Poole, Esq.; Osmond de Beauvoir Priaux, Esq.; Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, Esq.; Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B.; Col. Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B.; William Spottiswoode, Esq.; Dr. Forbes Watson.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers will be held on Thursday evening, the 30th instant, in the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, to receive the report of the committee and the accounts of receipt and expenditure, and for the election of the committee and officers for the ensuing year. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely, by Professor Sydney Smirke, R.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—In announcing the recent change which has taken place among the officers of the Royal Society, we erroneously described the post which Mr. Weld has vacated, and to which Mr. Walter White has been promoted, as that of Secretary. We should have called it Assistant-Secretary.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. ...Geographical. 1. Anniversary.
British Architects. 8.
TUES. ...Royal Institution. 3. Mr. John Hullah, "On the History of Modern Music."
Civil Engineers. 8.
Medical and Chirurgical. 8.
Zoological. 9.
WED. ...Royal Society Literature. 4.
Society of Arts. 8.
THURS. ...Royal Institution. 3. Mr. Pengelly, "On the Devonian Age of the World."
Royal. 8.
Antiquaries. 8.
FRIDAY. United Service Institution. 3. Captain C. P. Coles, "The Great Revolution which must ensue in our National Defences in consequence of the introduction of Iron-cased Ships."
Royal Institution. 8. Dr. W. V. Waller, "On the Nutrition and Reparation of Nerve."
SAT. ...Actuaries. 3. Anniversary.
Royal Institution. 3. Professor Max Müller, "On the Science of Language."

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.—Professor Max Müller gave his fourth lecture on the Science of Language last Saturday week, at the Royal Institution, before a large and distinguished audience. The subject of this lecture was the classificatory stage, and the Professor gave a connected history of the various attempts at classifying languages from the time of Plato to the beginning of our century. The chief impediments in the way of a scientific classification of nations and languages in the ancient world was the conventional distinction between Greek and Barbarian, Jew and Gentile, Brahmin and outcast. When Christianity had removed these distinctions, and all men had been recognised as the members of one family, the classification of races and dialects assumed a scientific, because a more than scientific, interest. What retarded, however, a truly scientific classification of human speech was the opinion of theologians which prevailed till the end of the seventeenth century—that all languages must be derived from Hebrew. It was Leibnitz, cotemporary and rival of Newton, who showed for the first time that such a view was opposed both to the facts of language and to the statements of the Bible. For as Hebrew is one of the languages that sprang from the confusion of tongues at Babel, it could not possibly have been the same as the language of Adam, or of the whole earth, when the whole earth was still of one speech. Leibnitz was likewise the first who based the study of languages on a truly philosophical basis. He invited missionaries, travellers, ambassadors, princes and emperors, to help him in collecting the dialects of savage tribes, because he felt that a much larger amount of evidence had to be collected before it was safe to indulge in any speculations on the origin and nature of language. Having become intimate with Peter the Great, Leibnitz pointed out to the Czar and to the Russian Government the great utility of reducing all the dialects of the races which were ruled over by the Czar to writing, an idea which, nearly a hundred years later, led to the publication of the great "Comparative Dictionary," by the Empress Catherine the Great. It appears from a letter of the Empress that she had devoted a considerable portion of her time to the compilation of this work. Her ambassadors had to send her lists of words from foreign parts, and Washington himself had to procure for her specimens of the dialects of the American tribes. The work when published contained a list of 283 words translated into 51 European and 149 Asiatic languages. Two other works, which represent the science of language towards the end of the last century, the "Catalogue of Languages," by Hervas, and the "Mithridates" of Adelung, can likewise be traced back to the impulse given by Leibnitz to the study of languages as a branch of the natural history of man. The Professor proceeded to explain that the principles of classification adopted in these works were insufficient, and he ascribed the discovery of the true principle of classification—namely, grammatical affinity—to the discovery of Sanskrit, and of its intimate relationship with Greek and Latin. After giving an account of the progress of the study of Sanskrit from the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the lecturer described the different views taken by Lord Monbodo, Dugald Stewart, and others, as to the manner in which the similarity and almost identity of the grammatical forms in Sanskrit and Greek should be accounted for; and he claimed for Frederick Schlegel the merit of having been the first to perceive the natural affinity which united the languages of India, Persia, Greece, Italy, and Germany into one great family of speech—the Indo-Germanic, or, as it was afterwards called, the Indo-European, or Aryan.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society a paper was read by Mr. W. Fairbairn, LL.D., "On the Temperature of the Earth's Crust, as exhibited by Thermometrical Observations obtained during the sinking of the Deep Mine at Dunkinfield." He says: "During the prosecution of researches on the conductivity and fusion of various substances, an opportunity occurred of ascertaining by direct experiments, under favourable circumstances, the increase of temperature in the crust of the earth. This was obtained by means of thermometers placed in bore-holes, at various depths, during the sinking of one of the deepest mines in England—namely, the coal-mine belonging to Mr. F. D. Astley, at Dunkinfield, which has been sunk to a depth of 700 yards. The increase of temperature in descending shown by these observations is irregular; nor is this to be wondered at if we consider the difficulties of the inquiry, and the resources of error in assuming the temperature of a single bore-hole as the mean temperature of the stratum. At the same time, it is not probable that the temperature in the mine-shaft influenced the results. The rate of increase has been shown in previous experiments to be directly as the depth, and this is confirmed by these experiments. The amount of increase is from 51 deg. F. to 57½ deg., as the depth increases to 231 yards, or 1 deg. in 99 feet; but, in this case, the higher temperature is not very accurately determined. From 231 to 685 yards, the temperature increases from 57½ deg. F. to 75½ deg. This is a mean increase of 1 deg. in 76·8 feet, which does not widely differ from the results of other observers. Walferdin and Arago found an increase of 1 deg. in 59 feet; at Rehme, in an Artesian well, 760 yards deep, the increase was 1 deg. in 54·7 feet; De la Rive and Marcet found an increase of 1 deg. in 51 feet at Geneva. Other experiments have given 1 deg. in 71 feet. The observations are affected by the varying conductivity of the rocks, and by the percolation of water." The author has exhibited upon a diagram, in which

the ordinates are depths and the abscissæ temperatures, the results obtained between the depths of 231 and 717 yards. The strata of the mine are also shown in section. Additional to these, the author gives a table of similar results in another pit at the same colliery, taken between the depths of 167½ and 467 yards, and showing an increase of temperature of 1 deg. in 106 feet of descent. Assuming, as an hypothesis, that the law thus found for a depth of 790 yards continues to operate at greater depths, we arrive at the conclusion that at 2½ miles from the surface a temperature of 212 deg. would be reached, and at 40 miles a temperature of 3000 deg., which we may suppose sufficient to melt the hardest rock.

MISCELLANEA.

WE HEAR that the Pneumatic Despatch Company are proceeding rapidly with their trial works. The pneumatic pipes and the greater portions of the machinery are on the ground and in course of fixing, and the whole will be in operation in about three weeks. The site selected for the experimental essay is on the bank of the river, closely adjoining the new railway bridge at Chelsea, the temporary use of the ground having been granted by the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company and the London and Brighton Railway Company. The pipes are of the tunnel form, thirty inches in height, and the length now in course of erection is one-quarter of a mile. As soon as their operation has been inspected by the public they will be removed, and permanently fixed between the General Post Office and Bloomsbury. Among the directors we observe names that are in themselves guarantees of the genuine nature of the company, as the Marquis of Chandos, Sir Charles Rich, the Hon. W. Napier, Mark Huish, Esq., and W. H. Smith, Esq.; and the company are equally fortunate in having secured a most energetic secretary—T. G. Margary, Esq.—*John Bull*.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 1st of July; to be followed shortly by a history of "The House of Bentley."

WE HAVE NO BOOK this week to match Mr. Buckle's last. A "History of Henley on Thames," by Mr. J. S. Burn; "Alpine Byways; or, Light Leaves gathered in 1859-60," by a Lady; and "Ourselves, Our Food, and Our Physic," by Dr. Ridge, are specimens of the quiet productions of the week. Mr. Pennell's "Puck on Pegasus" is expected to afford some fun. The seventh volume of Mr. Knight's Popular History of England, including the period between the close of the American War in 1783 and the Peace of Paris in 1814, is out; also an Index to the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The "American Church and the American Union," by the Rev. H. Caswall, will have some interest for clerical readers concerned in the present republican convulsion. "Recollections of a Foxhunter," by Scrutator, and "Adrift; or, the Rock in the South Atlantic," by Mr. Frank Fowler, comprise all in the way of light reading.

From America every one has, of course, given up expecting any literary news. The talk is now wholly of war, and to it everything is deferred. Meanwhile, newspapers flourish, the telegraph is worked unceasingly, and morning, noon, and evening editions are ravenously bought up. Some of the New York offices are issuing Sunday editions, a novelty in the United States; but the excitement is so universal and intense, that no Puritanism, or law, or etiquette can stand before it. As there are no purchasers for peaceful literature, the booksellers are bringing forward all that concerns war—artillery, military and naval tactics, and the use of the sword and rifle. Amongst the few books published during the past weeks we notice, extensively advertised, as a ghastly omen of horrors to come, "A Hand-Book for the Military Surgeon," by Dr. Tripler and Dr. Blackman.

Among the latest productions of the Parisian press is the first number of a work which will owe its success to the artistic skill of our countryman Mr. H. Linton, "Les artistes au dix-neuvième siècle." This work will contain four engravings in each number, with letter-press, of the paintings of French artists now being exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie. The work will be completed in twelve numbers. The fifth volume of "La Chronique d'Enguerrand de Monstrelet," published by the Historical Society of France, has appeared. The first volume of the "History of the New Italy; or, the Annals of the Italian Movement from 1815, with the Life of Victor-Emmanuel," is the joint production of M. Ernest Rasetti and M. Charles de la Varenne. A translation of Byron's "Corsair," by M. Ch. Wocquier, which received the prize of the Lille Academy of Sciences, has just been published. The publisher Dentu, who weekly rains books and

pamphlets, of more or less worth, upon the public, has under the press a novel from the pen of the Emperor's secretary, M. Mocquard, entitled "Jessie," in two volumes. It first appeared piecemeal in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The same active publisher has also rescued from the obscurity of the feuilleton—"Sylvie," by M. Ernest Feydeau; "Un Hermaphrodite," by M. Louis Jourdan, of the *Sûreté*; "Madame Gil Blas," by M. Paul Féval; "Un amour vrai," by Mme. Louise Vallory; and "Le Pont Neuf," by M. E. Fournier.

One is always pleased to have to record instances of the *entente cordiale* between employers and the employed. Thus M. Paul Dupont, one of the largest printers of Paris, held his annual meeting on Ascension-day last, when were present all the compositors, clerks, and other persons employed in his establishment, and when were distributed medals and *livrets* of participation in the profits of his house. After having, in his report, stated the sensible increase of his business, M. Dupont signalled two important improvements which will affect the future of the people in his employ. First, the establishment of a friendly, or, as the French call it, mutual aid society, towards which the Minister of the Interior has allotted a thousand francs; secondly, the creation of a superannuation fund. Both these propositions met with the entire approval of those present.

We have in previous numbers given a summary of the principal works which appeared in the North of Europe during the year 1860. On the present occasion we shall note the principal novelties which appeared during the same period in the Dutch and Flemish languages. First, in history: Van Rees and Dr. Brill continued J. P. Arend's "General History of the Netherlands to the present time" (*Allgemeene geschiedenis des vaderlands*). It had reached the third volume. Henrik Conscience, the novelist, has written a history of Belgium (*Geschiedenis van België*), which has reached a second edition, in three volumes. As might be supposed, Motley's History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic has received the honour of translation. The title runs, "De opkomst van de Nederland'sche republiek," with an introduction and notes by Dr. Bakhuizen van den Brink. In biography, we have "Tollens and his Times" (*Tollens en zijn tijd*), by G. D. S. Schotel; "A General Biography of the distinguished Men and Women of Belgium" (*Algemeene Levensbeschrijving der vermaerde Mannen en Vrouwen van België*), by C. F. A. Piron; "Memorials of John van Oldenbarneveldt and his Times" (*Gedenkstukken van J. van O. en zijn tijd*), by M. E. Deventer; and the "Biographisch Album"—a collection of portraits, with biographies, of the most celebrated captains and admirals of the Netherlands, at home and in the Dutch colonies. In the belles-lettres there appeared a new edition of the poetical works of W. Bilderdijk, and also a new edition of the entire works of the genial, humorous, moralising Jacob Cats, with 400 steel plates. Jacob has honour in his own country, and deserves to be better known out of it. He is generally ignored in our modern biographical dictionaries; the more the pity. Shakespeare's plays are to appear in thirty-six volumes. Last year appeared "Othello" and

"Julius Cæsar," with the annotations of C. W. Opzoomer. J. van Lennep's works still stand well before the public. It is now over thirty years since he made his *début* with two short comedies, furnished to him by the '30 Revolution—"The Village Frontier" (Het dorp aan die Grenzen), and "The Village beyond the Frontier" (Het dorp over die Grenzen). Since the appearance of the "Rose of Dekama," in 1847, which was an immense success here, he has published a number of other tales worthy of being turned into our language. For many years he was occupied in editing a complete edition of the works of the poet J. van Vondel, five volumes of which have appeared, with a biography. Last year appeared the second part of his poetical works, containing legends of the Netherlands (Nederlandsche legenden). L. Nutter published a volume of Flemish fables (Vlaemsche Fabeln), which is well spoken of. H. van Eyck presented his countrymen with a volume of songs (Liederen); and a volume of West Flemish legends appeared anonymously, under the title of "Bakeland, or the Robber-band of the Freebush." Much attention appears to be devoted to the cultivation and purification of the mother tongue. Dutch and Flemish orthography is still in a very unsatisfactory state. This is obvious to the Dutch people themselves, judging from the title of such works as that of L. A. te Winkel, "The Spelling of the Netherlands brought under short rules." The Netherlands are not behindhand in the literature of the sciences and the useful arts. We observe that there were published last year several works in natural history, as J. A. Herklot's "Materials for a Fauna of the Netherlands;" S. C. Snellen van Vollenhoven's "Natural History of the Netherlands;" and F. A. Miquel's "Flora of the Dutch East Indies." G. J. Mulder published two large volumes on Agriculture, and S. Vissering, a "Manual of Practical Political Economy." It would be easy to swell the present list of Dutch and Flemish literary doings were it desirable. Enough has been quoted to show that the people of the Netherlands are not so occupied with guilders and canal traffic as to be neglectful of literature. The country has many able and accomplished writers; but it is proof that their works are little known or read in this country, that in such a popular work as "Men of the Time," which professes to set forth the lives of eminent living individuals, not a single Dutch or Flemish *littérateur* finds a place in its pages.

MR. CUMIN'S REPORT ON THE RAGGED AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF BRISTOL AND PLYMOUTH will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in a few days, and will allow the public to judge for themselves between Lord Shaftesbury and the Duke of Newcastle.

RECENT RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, by an English Layman five years resident in that republic, is announced by Messrs. Rivingtons.

TANHÄUSER, or the Battle of the Bards, a poem, by Neville Temple and Edward Trevor, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

CHRISTIAN VESTIGES OF CREATION, by the Rev. William Sewell, D.D., is announced by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. HENRY NEWLAND, M.A., by the Rev. R. Shulte, M.A., of Exeter, will be published next week by Mr. Masters.

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS is about to produce a work on the Poles similar to his last on the Russians at Home.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, like "Robinson Crusoe," has an immortal popular interest. Mr. Vickers is about to issue the work in six penny weekly numbers, with coloured illustrations.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS are getting into cheap periodicals. To-day Mr. Vickers commences the issue of two penny weekly serials with these attractions, which look rough enough; one is "Hours at Home," a magazine for children, and the other, "The Battle and the Breeze; or, Stories of Adventure by Land and Sea."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A 'FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN NORWAY, by a retired Naval Officer, is announced by Mr. Newby.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE is evidently qualifying for the next Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is now engaged on a work which will review "The Financial Policy of England for Twenty Years from 1842 to 1861."

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker announce "An Answer to the Essays and Reviews," by Mr. T. Collyns Simon. Messrs. Hatchard and Co. publish "Of Miracles: an Argument in reply to the Third of the Essays and Reviews," by the Rev. E. H. Carr, M.A. Messrs. Rivingtons, "A Defence of the Bishops and the Memorialists, in reply to Dr. Wild and the Edinburgh on Essays and Reviews," by the Rev. F. D. Hooper; also "The Christian Miracles," a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Reichel of Belfast. The Rev. J. W. Burgon has Seven Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, with an Introduction, in answer to "Essays and Reviews," in the press; and the Rev. Dr. Beard of Manchester has prepared a volume entitled "The Progress of Religious Thought, as illustrated in the Protestant Church of France; being Essays and Reviews, bearing on the chief religious questions of the day: translated from the French. With an Introductory Essay on 'the Oxford Essays and Reviews.'" The Bishop of Salisbury has commenced a prosecution of Dr. Rowland Williams in the Court of Arches for his share in the volume.

THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE of cheap newspapers is thus illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Farr, in his report to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education in England. He says: "The enormous circulation of cheap newspapers is an evidence that education is intellectually leavening classes who twenty years ago were entire strangers to its influence. You will hardly find a village now in which two or three newspapers do not circulate. At Marden, near Hereford, I fell in with a very intelligent workman, a native of Kent, but who had spent the last five or six years in Canada. We went together to look at the new school, which had been built under his supervision, and one of his remarks was, 'Well, Sir, if education goes on as fast for the next twenty-five years as it has done for the last, this country will be greatly changed. Why, then we knew nothing about what was going on in foreign lands, or even about what was doing at home; but now every man reads his newspaper, and all the speeches of our great men in Parliament. Why, even here, Sir, in Marden—which I call quite a dark spot—the lads and men all like to get hold of a newspaper; and since I have been here, and have had some London papers sent me, you would be astonished to see how anxious they are to read them.'"

AGONY POINT, Mr. Pycroft's novel, will be a description of the difficulties and horrors of a genteel life on a narrow income.

THE RELATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE and the Nature and Effects of an Established Religion, by Lord Robert Montagu, is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE FIRE WORSHIPERS: an autobiography, edited by Miss Bremer, is announced by Mr. Newby for June.

ARCHDEACON DENISON is writing a "History of the Church: the Low Church and the Broad Church Parties."

NEMESIS, a poem by Mr. J. Bruce Norton, is announced by Messrs. Richardson and Co.

MAY-BLOSSOM, or Passages from the Early Married Life of Everard Grey, Barrister-at-law, and "Manordean," by Herbert Steele, are two new novels announced by Mr. Newby.

THE MORMONS are about to be presented to the public in two handsome volumes, with steel engravings, and a map by Mr. Jeffs. The work is by Mr. Jules Remy and Mr. Jules Brencley, and is an account of a journey to the Great Salt Lake City, and the history, religion, and customs of the Latter-day Saints.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY, we are informed, is organising a literary staff for starting a new weekly periodical early in July.

MME. IDA PFRIFFER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY will be published by Messrs. Routledge and Co. in the course of two or three weeks. It will contain an account of her visit to the island of Madagascar never before published. The volume is sure to prove an entertaining one, and will afford some insight into the life and habits of that adventurous woman.

MR. J. MACRAE MOIR, M.A., gave a lecture on Robert Burns last week at the Kentish-town Library. The life of Burns, he said, impressed him more with its catholicity and human love than most men. Burns was the greatest of poets who sprang from the bosom of the people, and lived and died in a humble condition. He was born a poet, if ever any man was, for it cannot be said that he ever studied poetry as an art. Nature in her munificence never gave any nation a more precious gift than when she bestowed upon the Scottish peasant Robert Burns. If he entered an inn at midnight, after all the inmates were in bed, the news of his arrival circulated from the cellar to the garret, and ere ten minutes had elapsed the landlord and all his guests were assembled. A word to an Ayrshire peasant of Robert Burns, even to this day,

Does a' his weary carkin cares beguile,

An' makes him quite forget his labour an' his toll;

The lecture was a long one, but full of the enthusiasm of a Scotsman for Burns, and was listened to with continued attention.

MISS RICHARDSON CURRER, of Ashton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire, died last week at an advanced age. For more than fifty years she was engaged in the formation of a library, which in the end numbered some 20,000 volumes. In 1833 Mr. C. J. Stewart, of King William-street, prepared a catalogue, which was printed for private circulation, consisting of 500 pages; and which, for the thought and admirable method displayed in its compilation, has won the praises of all librarians. Miss Currer's library is perhaps the best among private libraries in the kingdom for the good sense displayed in its selection and for the purposes of general study and utility. It is especially rich in history, county histories, general literature, and Greek and Latin classics. Her collection of Bibles was very complete. Miss Currer's bibliopolic taste and her perseverance are almost unique in her sex. She was a lady of great literary attainments; and, after a long life of usefulness, is succeeded in her large possessions by her brother, Mr. Matthew Wilson, formerly M.P. for Clitheroe.

MR. JAMES SAMUELSON has issued a short prospectus, to be followed in course of time by a longer editorial address, of his quarterly Review of Popular Science, the first number of which will appear in October. It is intended that the Review shall contain popular articles on subjects connected with Zoology, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and General and Applied Science; also a review of books, and a summary of events of general interest in the scientific world, in which will be included an epitome of the transactions of field clubs and other societies having for their object the diffusion of scientific truth. By high pay, the services of the first scientific men will be secured, and no pains will be spared to make natural history easy and delightful for the general reader. It will also be copiously illustrated with woodcuts and lithographs.

CLAY IN PAPER.—Professor Penny, of the Andersonian University, Glasgow, writes to the *Times* that, "having lately had occasion to make a chemical examination of various kinds of British and foreign paper, I was surprised to find in several foreign samples a very considerable quantity of fine white clay, amounting, in some instances, to upwards of 30 per cent., or nearly one-third of the weight of the paper. As this extensive substitution of clay for rags may not be generally known, and as it serves, in some measure, to account for the cheapness of certain foreign papers, it would, I think, be doing good service to the manufacturers and consumers of paper in this country if you would kindly allow space in your columns for the following statement, comprising the principal results obtained:

Paper.	12lb. per ream	Amount of Clay.
Cream-laid	12lb. per ream	29 per cent.
Do.	14lb. "	31½ "
Do.	16lb. "	33½ "
Do.	18lb. "	31 "
Demy, printing	16lb. "	26 "
Do.	18lb. "	30½ "
Do.	20lb. "	29 "
Double-crown, printing...	14lb. "	14 "
Do.	18lb. "	18 "

I may mention that there is nothing in the general appearance of this clayed-paper to indicate the presence of so large a proportion of earthy matter; but when a sheet of it is slowly burned, it leaves a grey friable residue, having the form and apparently the texture of the original paper, and consisting almost entirely of clay. In several samples of British paper I found a notable quantity of gypsum (sulphate of lime). Clay thus appears to be a substitute for rags not heard of before. There are many secrets in paper making unknown to the uninitiated. It is little use blaming foreign paper-makers for adulteration, as there are few arts in that direction practised abroad we cannot match at home. If paper with clay in it can be made 6s. a ream cheaper than paper from rags only, by all means let clay-paper be produced. It may be that it will not last long, but for newspapers and many other uses we do not demand endurance for years, but for days, and if the paper withered like green leaves we should not object. Only do not cheat; let us know what is clayed paper and what is not. The danger is only from inadvertence or deception, and in this way the future may suffer through the decay and destruction of our books and documents. We have just seen a volume printed on what was bought five years ago for first-rate paper turned to all shades of grey and brown, and which might be taken for the operation of a century or two of ordinary library dust and damp.

PAPER MILLS.—The following is a return of the number of paper mills at work in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, in each year from 1838 to 1856:

Years.	Number of Paper Mills in				Total.	Years.	Number of Paper Mills in				Total.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.				England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.		
1838	416	49	60		525	1850	328	48	39		415
1839	414	50	55		519	1851	327	51	37		415
1840	362	48	52		462	1852	312	48	34		394
1841	388	48	50		486	1853	308	52	30		390
1842	375	48	49		472	1854	325	51	29		405
1843	369	45	50		464	1855	328	52	29		409
1844	363	46	52		461	1856	314	51	28		393
1845	356	42	50		448	1857	294	52	28		374
1846	359	46	47		452	1858	307	52	27		386
1847	360	48	45		453	1859	308	52	25		385
1848	354	49	44		447	1860	306	52	26		384
1849	345	50	41		436						

This table tells a curious tale, unexampled in any other growing manufacture. The increase in the paper produced in 1860 over 1838 has been enormous, yet the number of mills has decreased in England one-fourth, in Ireland one-half, and in Scotland there is an increase of 3! Paper-making evidently offers few inducements for capitalists, and those in the trade appear to monopolise its gains and its cares more and more. Quite likely the removal of the excise will bring about a great and healthy change.

AMERICA.—Newspapers in the United States. In 1775 there were 34 newspapers published; in 1800 they had increased to 200; in 1830 to 1000; and in 1860 the number had risen to 5253. Of these about 300 are daily papers, some having both morning and evening editions, 72 of which are published in New York; 35 in Pennsylvania; 32 in Ohio; 28 in Illinois; 23 in Indiana; 22 in Massachusetts; 18 in Missouri; 17 in California; and 15 in New Jersey. The dailies which have the largest circulation are the *New York Times*, *Tribune*, and *Herald*, each of them selling some 60,000 copies daily. Of the weekly papers 613 are published in New York; 407 in Illinois; 353 in Pennsylvania; 348 in Ohio; and 230 in Indiana. 114 weeklies are published in New York city; 65 in Boston; 44 in Philadelphia; 33 in San Francisco; and 32 in Cincinnati. In the Slave States newspapers are much less numerous and are read only by the upper classes, whereas in the Free States news-reading is almost universal. Of the 5253 newspapers 324 are devoted to religious topics; 253 are printed in the German, 16 in French, 5 in Welsh, 4 in Spanish, 3 in Italian, and 2 in the Swedish languages.

MRS. BLOOMER, inventor of the costume which bears her name, now edits the *City Item* at Waupun, Wisconsin.

MR. N. J. BOWDITCH, whose work, "Suffolk Surnames," was reviewed in the *CRITIC* 27th April, died at Brookline, Boston, on the 16th April.

EDITORS, DIPLOMATISTS, AND SOLDIERS.—Cassius M. Clay, the new Minister to Russia, and once editor of a Kentucky Anti-Slavery newspaper, has offered his services to Secretary Cameron, either as an officer to raise a regiment, or as a private in the ranks. Mr. Cameron said: "Sir, this is the first instance I ever heard of, where a foreign minister volunteered in the ranks." "Then," said Clay, "let's make a little history." He will not leave the country just yet. Colonel Rufus King, of Wisconsin, late editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, who was recently appointed Minister to Rome, has asked leave of absence from his post, in order to lead his regiment in the approaching struggle to maintain the integrity of the Union. Colonel King has had a thorough military education at West Point.

THE EDITOR of the *Boston Gazette* says: "In their anxiety to give the latest news, reporters are sometimes indiscreet. Too much care cannot be taken to exclude everything that might afford even a crumb of comfort to our enemies."

THE "NEW YORK HERALD" and other newspapers noted for their friendship for the South have been in great danger from the attacks of mobs, and have only appeased the multitude by hanging out the Union flag. Generally the press is unanimous for war, and pro-slavery editors are writing up to a high Abolitionist mark.

A NEW WAR WEEKLY was commenced in New York on Saturday, 27th April, called *The Bold Soldier Boy and Union Volunteer*. The conductors say that "it will be devoted to the interest of those gallant citizens who, fired with patriotic ardour, are flocking to the standard of their country in her hour of trial, determined to sustain the Stars and Stripes at every hazard. It will furnish the latest and most desirable news of the fast-gathering sons of freedom from every point, and will keep the anxious families of the volunteers advised of every movement made in the ranks of the loved ones at home and abroad. To contributors who wish to work for our Union, now is the time for them, as strong ultra union poems, editorials, &c., are wanted."

THE EDITOR of the *New York Dispatch* says: "During the first two weeks after the taking of Fort Sumter, the *Dispatch* lost one editor, two book-keepers, and two printers by the war. If the fever keeps up much longer, we shall be compelled to shut up shop. Every man and boy in the office is anxious to shoulder a musket in defence of the Stars and Stripes."

THE "NEW YORK TIMES" AND THE "TRIBUNE" have commenced the issue of Sunday editions since the breaking out of the war.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's "History of Caesar" gets all the help the wealth of an empire can purchase. Some weeks since a party of French surveyors, well provided with instruments, started from Pera for Asia Minor, to examine and map the old Roman roads, for the illustration of that work.

THE FRENCH PRESS LAWS.—"Several Paris letters in foreign journals," says the *Pays*, "announce that a modification is about to be effected in the legislation which regulates the press in France. Our own information enables us to confirm that intelligence. As to the particular changes which are to be effected, no one is yet aware of them. We believe we can, however, say, that the new project will maintain the principles which form the basis of the present legislation, but will modify certain provisions in such a manner as to place the law in harmony with the decree of Nov. 24."

THE NINETEENTH VOLUME of the History of the Consulate and the Empire, by M. Thiers, is in the press, and will likely appear in the course of June.

M. MOQUIN-TANDON has prepared a volume on the Elements of Medical Botany, which will be published in a few days.

AN EDITION, in four volumes, of the select works of M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, is in the press.

M. EDGAR BOUTARIC has written a volume, "France sous Philippe le Bel," which will appear this month.

CAUSERIES D'UN CURIEUX, in two volumes, fragments of public and secret history relating to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, from unpublished documents, are in preparation by M. Feuille de Conches. They will be followed by three others, concerning Marie-Antoinette, consisting of letters and documents hitherto unpublished.

IT SEEMS that the announcement of the division of the Emperor's biennial prize of 20,000*fr.* between M. Dargaud and M. Gerusez was premature; and that the whole has been voted to M. Thiers, for his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

GERMANY.—"What would Save us in the Last Resort?" is the title of a pamphlet now in circulation in Germany, and, says the *Nord*, "is causing much sensation at Berlin, the more so that it is attributed to one of the most eminent politicians in Prussia. It is hostile both to France and Austria, and advises Prussia to form an alliance with Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and, in certain eventualities, with England. Prussia, says the author, cannot attach her destinies to those of Austria, and has nothing to expect from the German Governments. It is absolutely necessary that she should immediately tack about and enter on a new course."

BRAZIL is the subject of a volume of travels, written by the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian. Fifty copies only have been printed for private circulation. The work is said to contain some humour, and is dedicated "to Charlotte, the companion of my travels and life," who is Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

TRADE NEWS.

DIVIDEND.—June 11, H. Winchester, Buckingham-street, City, stationer. **DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.**—E. Morgan, Cheap-side, City, wholesale stationer; third div. of 3*l.*, on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Basinghall-street.—W. F. Crofts, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, Middlesex, printer; first div. of 1*s.* 9*d.*, on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Basinghall-street.

IT WILL BE A SURPRISE to some, to hear that Mr Bentley has suspended payment. His liabilities are stated at 27,000*l.*, and that Messrs. Spalding and Hodge are the largest creditors.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. Henry Watkinson, Spalding.

Lane's Arabian Nights. Pictorial Edition. Knight. Vol. I.
Byron's Works, by Moore. Vol. XVII. Murray.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Thursday, 30th May, and four following days, a large collection of miscellaneous English Books, Prints, and Works on the Fine Arts.

By THE SAME, on Monday, 5th June, and following days, the Musical Library of a Collector, comprising works in the various branches of musical literature—operas and vocal music—madrigals and glees from an early date—oratorios and sacred music—masses and motets—instrumental music—works on the history, theory, biography, and literature of music—the histories of Barney and Hawkins—early theoretical works—also a collection of manuscripts, many of them original and unpublished, comprising works of writers of all countries, including the series of manuscripts, in 61 vols., from the library of the Duke of Cambridge.

By THE SAME, in the course of June, a Collection of Rare Books and Manuscripts, some of which formed part of the famous Surrenden Library, collected by Sir Edward Dering in the time of Charles I. The manuscripts include historical, liturgical, and miscellaneous treatises from the tenth century; deeds and charters dating from Anglo-Saxon times; books with interesting autographs; rare printed books; music, including several collections of madrigals and motets of the time of Elizabeth, manuscript and printed.

By THE SAME, in the course of June, the first portion of the Manuscript Collection of Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., comprising autographs of royal, noble, and celebrated persons, from the times of Henry VII. to Victoria; historical manuscripts; collections of papers classified and bound in volumes; deeds and charters, some with most interesting and rare autographs; county collection (particularly for Devonshire, Warwickshire, and Surrey); books with rare autographs; rare franks; curious and interesting miscellanies.

PAST SALES.

By Mr. HODGSON, at his Rooms, Chancery-lane, on Friday, May 17th, a number of valuable copyrights, with the stereotypes, steel plates, and wood blocks. Amongst the most important lots that changed hands were the following:—

The Illustrated Works of Mr. W. H. Bartlett, viz.:
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Miall's Memorials of Early Christianity. 5*l.* 10*s.* Dean.
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Miller's Sports and Pastimes of Merry England. 7*l.* 10*s.* Southey.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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